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off a great deal. If people would only send daily pa-
pers and magazines, etc., whenever they could, say once
or twice a month, it would be a great help. I cannot
but feel that the majority of our people have no con-
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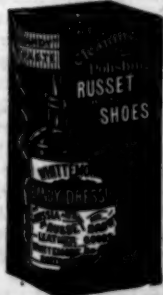
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Whether Army officers are glad of it or not, we are
not prepared to say, but we notice in a Manila paper
an advertisement which seems to forecast the early ar-
rival of the bargain counter in the Philippines. The
advertisement, which also shows the influence on the
local society of the American woman, who is noted for
her style, reads as follows: "Special notice to American
ladies. Why lose your health and beauty while in
Manila. In this treacherous climate you must wear a
wrap to protect the throat and lungs when out driving or
walking in the evening. We have just received a most
fascinating lot of wraps and shawls. Latest Paris
models. Officers and gentlemen wishing to give an ac-
ceptable present to their lady friends should buy a
shawl." Perhaps this Manila advertiser may be treated
to the experience of the Bermuda tradesman, whose
praise of his wares involved dispraise of the climate,
and who was promptly waited upon by indignant citi-
zens with a demand that he cease attacking the reputa-
tion of the local weather.

The French autumnal manoeuvres of 1901 will be held
under the direction of General Brugere, vice-president
of the Council of War. One series will be held in the
East, in which four Army Corps will take part, one
brigade of infantry and four divisions of cavalry. An-
other series will be held in the west, in which two Army
Corps will join with two brigades of infantry, one
cavalry brigade and a regiment of Hussars. The fortress
manoeuvres will be held at Chalons. There will also be
supplementary manoeuvres in the Alps, the Vosges, Al-
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Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A., retired.

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From O. O. HOWARD.

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ENGLISH EXPERIENCES OF WAR.

The disturbing factor for our British cousins in the
history of the Boer war is not so much in the defeat
of British forces as it is in the numerous humiliating
surrenders of English officers and men which form part
of the record. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says
truthfully: "Seldom, if ever, in our military annals have
we supped such sorrow as in the Boer war."

There is a disposition to throw the responsibility now,
where it rested during our civil war, upon blunder-
ing officers, but our contemporary deprecates the
spirit shown in the inquiry to determine responsibility,
saying: "If any good purpose would be served by hold-
ing up to further obloquy our generals who have failed
as a result of a searching investigation of their conduct,
we should gladly welcome the fullest inquiry; but,
beyond prohibiting their further employment, and that

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we may well believe will already be the case, we can
gain nothing by washing all this dirty linen over again.
Failure is surely a heavy enough penalty for the un-
successful soldier." Still, it is admitted that an inquiry
should be instituted into the general conduct of the war,
where conditions of panic, want of backbone, and too
ready acceptance of defeat "have been apparent, un-
happily, in the attitude of some of our commanders."

In another article the "Gazette" calls attention to the
fact that the main line of communication between Cape
Town and Pretoria is 1,000 miles, and that the English
have been attempting to hold down a territory princi-
pally hostile, which is larger in extent than France,
Germany and Austria combined. "And this work was
to be accomplished by a small army corps, composed of
dismounted men, in the proportion laid down by Eu-
ropean warfare, notwithstanding that the Boers are
essentially mobile, nearly every man taking the field
with one if not more horses."

With this experience English critics of the conduct
of our civil war will have a better appreciation of the
difficulties experienced by our military commanders in
keeping guard along an almost continuous picket line fif-
teen hundred miles in length, and fighting battles against
an enemy holding a country particularly well calculated
for defense because of its broken character, its numer-
ous large water courses, and its impassable roads. Not
to speak of other experiences, we recall the story of
Sherman's forcing his way for a distance of one thou-
sand miles through the heart of the Confederacy, with
an active and vigorous enemy on his front and flanks.
From Savannah to Goldsboro he carried his army in
midwinter four hundred and twenty-five miles in fifty
days, crossing five large navigable rivers, at any one
of which a comparatively small force well handled should
have made the passage most difficult if not impossible.
The country generally was in a state of nature, with
innumerable swamps, with simple mud roads, nearly
every mile of which had to be corduroyed. Indeed, the
Confederates relied with not unardonable confidence
upon the impossibility of this undertaking. Hardee
reported to Johnston that the swamps were impassable
at the very time Sherman was marching through them
at the rate of thirteen miles a day, corduroying every
foot of the way.

It is estimated that the Boer war will cost England
from \$600,000,000 to \$750,000,000 before it will be pos-
sible to withdraw the large British force required to
maintain order. Present expenditures or existing li-
abilities amount to from \$450,000,000 to \$500,000,000.
The total force in South Africa Aug. 1, 1899, just prior
to the declaration of war, was 10,258. When the war
broke out it amounted to 12,546. Aug. 1, 1900, the
total had risen to 265,132, and by January 31, 1901, to
282,379. At last accounts this total was reduced to
201,949, viz., 141,490 Regulars, 28,339 Colonials; Im-
perial Yeomanry, 7,995; volunteers, 7,700; militia, 19,425.
The percentage of loss or waste is about one-third,
the killed 3,680, the wounded 16,156, the dead from
disease or wounds 9,309, the disbanded and discharged
in South Africa 5,330, those in hospital at the end of
the year 14,131; 12,323 have returned to England for
reasons that are not stated, and 40,798 have been sent
home invalided, some to die on the passage. Others
again have gone back to India or the colonies.

A Frenchman, ex-lieutenant of the late General de
Villebois-Mareuil, has just published a volume entitled
"Ten Months in the Field With the Boers," in which
he expresses some very uncompromising opinions of his
late associates. They were without military organiza-
tion or discipline and were foredoomed. They are slow
physically and morally, profoundly obstinate, astute
rather than intelligent, distrustful, sometimes mag-
nanimous, easily depressed and elated, a curious jumble
of virtues and failings, often of the most contradictory
kind.

As to the difficulty England has had in conquering
them the author says: "How is it possible to surround,
to conquer and to crush adversaries who will never be
drawn into battle, and who make off directly a blow
is struck at them? Are they closely pressed by the
enemy? Each man goes off as he chooses in a different
direction, and the commando of 500 men, which attacked
a little convoy yesterday, has melted away before the
column of 2,000 sent in pursuit of it. . . . The dis-
persions are merely momentary, and very often a rally-
ing point among the hills has been fixed on in advance.
Eight days later the commando, concentrated again, ap-
pears on the scene with some unexpected stroke. This
kind of thing may go on for a long time."

In less than two sittings the French Senate dispatched
the military estimates, which are divided into ninety-
four chapters, and cover a sum of about \$140,000,000.
How much time our own Senate might have saved by
requesting information from Ambassador Porter as to
how this remarkable result was accomplished!

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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GERMANY'S RISE IN NAVAL POWER.

Those who predicted that all sorts of mishaps would befall Germany when the young Emperor left Bismarck pass into oblivion and took into his own inexperienced hands the reins of government, may well regard the German Naval League with wonder. If the Kaiser's reign shall have no other achievement than this, it can never be said to be a failure. From his very earliest acts as Emperor, the Navy has taken a larger place in the considerations of the sovereign and in the hopes of the empire than it had been its lot to enjoy in the previous years.

While remitting none of his vigilance in Army matters, the Emperor William has displayed an interest in naval affairs that stamps him as a man of force. Before his time, the old field marshals might well have paraphrased the French King's remark in its application to Germany and said: "L'etat, c'est l'armee." Now the German people are dazzled with the possibility of rivaling even England on the seas. By skillfully awakening the enthusiasm of his people in marine affairs, by constructing the Kiel canal and challenging the admiration of the world, the Emperor paved the way for enlarging the Navy in accordance with his own liberal views and large hopes. He has now reached a point in the development of his plans where the German people can see ahead of them the mirage of supreme sea power. What is to come may perhaps never be as hard as was the original task of awakening his subjects out of their lethargy and the tendency to place most of their confidence in the Army. Germany and the United States are now side by side in the race for naval supremacy, a fact that must mean a great deal to the Prussians considering that they have never figured largely on the ocean while we have achieved the glory of being the only country in the last century successfully to dispute England's claim to be mistress of the seas.

It has been well said by the ex-Secretary of the French Navy, M. Lockroy, that the work of the German Naval League is a sort of maritime thermometer, by which the naval enthusiasm of the people may be measured. However painful it may be to French pride, M. Lockroy does not hesitate to show his country that the movement which is drawing Germany irresistibly toward the sea has won almost the entire population. The Reichstag, which formerly would wearily discuss the smallest motion relative to the Navy, now promptly votes credits of the largest amounts under the pressure of public opinion. The Emperor has wrought this change in the sentiment of his legislators by the most skillful of propagandas. He sends into the provinces models of the ships of the great fleets; he has the officers of ships give lectures, while he himself does not disdain to publish tables showing the progress of the national Navy, compared with that of the navies abroad.

The most important and effective assistant to the Emperor William in his work of building up the German Navy is the Naval League. Established a few years ago, in imitation of the English League, it has now reached the prodigious proportions of more than five hundred thousand adherents. Directed and managed with a method and an activity little short of remarkable, it uses in its propaganda every possible means of publicity—lectures, pictures, publications, almanacs and calendars, and raises its funds through collections, subscriptions, club assessments, etc. It has its own illustrated organ, it issues at a low price blank books for commercial use, ornamented with beautiful engravings of maritime scenes with descriptive accounts attached, and it publishes an annual of 700 pages, giving statistics concerning the home and foreign navies. The sums raised by subscriptions,

etc., are so considerable that the League has been obliged to ask the Emperor as to the best way to make use of them. The decision of the Emperor on the matter was to this effect: The sum of 15,000 marks (\$3,750) should be donated to the houses of refuge for seamen; a reserve fund of 200,000 marks (\$50,000) should be established, and the balance should be devoted to the construction of river gunboats destined for service abroad, the first to go to China. Taking into account these sums and the amounts expended by the League in their publications and in the various schemes of propaganda, it is estimated that the Society has raised two millions at least, if not more.

Before such a pressure of public opinion the Reichstag cannot but vote new naval programs and budgets to put them into operation. This year's budget shows an increase over the preceding year's of more than ten millions in our money. As the budget of the year before showed an augmentation of something like five millions, the burden might seem excessive, but the force of the current that is sweeping the German people toward the open sea is so great that, despite the speeches and objections of the opposition, the Reichstag finds itself in a sense constrained to approve everything that has the smell of salt about it.

CARE OF TEETH IN WAR SERVICE.

The New York "Medical Journal" recommends "to those who regard the idea of military dental surgeons with some sort of scorn," the perusal of a very interesting paper by F. Newland Pedley, F. R. C. S., Eng., L. D. S., on dental surgery with the field force in South Africa. Mr. Pedley was dental surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein. For nearly six months he worked under varied conditions—on board ship, in a tent, afterwards in a shanty, and subsequently in a hut. Occupation was never lacking from the first day of the outward voyage, for there was the usual epidemic of influenza, followed by numerous cases of neuralgia.

He describes the rough and inadequate workroom he had to improvise at Deelfontein. Gas was given in teeth extraction, on this subject Mr. Pedley making this observation: "Some surprise may be felt that one should give gas to a soldier for the extraction of a tooth, and it would not be necessary if the patients were not sick, but hundreds of them were recovering from typhoid fever and dysentery, which left them in a very weak state. A man with nine bullet wounds, who was known among his friends as the man who stopped a whole volley, was a very brave fellow, but he was glad to take gas for a severe extraction." This is an explanation that will be perfectly satisfactory to those who have had the toothache and know to what a state of humility and weakness it reduces the proudest, bravest heart. Mr. Pedley found that "gold fillings are rarely necessary in a military camp, but the percentage of exposed pulps is very high, as nearly every patient would rank as a neglected case. Disease, neglect, tough beef, and hard biscuit play havoc with the teeth—one young man had only three useful teeth left. It would be better and quicker to put a soldier's teeth in order than to train a fresh man as a substitute for the invalid who cannot eat service food."

As to the establishment of a dental service for war time, Mr. Pedley does not favor attaching a dental surgeon to each regiment, brigade or division, as his experience in the Boer war brings him to the conclusion that it would be better to make such appointments to the general hospitals, and perhaps to the stationary hospitals also. Each of the numerous general or base hospitals in South Africa should have been provided before it left England with a dental unit, consisting of one dental surgeon and two senior dental students as assistants. No special operating chair should be taken to the front; all that is necessary is a portable headrest that can be fixed on to any chair. In large hospitals portable operating chairs weighing eighty pounds each would be useful, and a strong operating chair for anaesthetic operations would be desirable in addition.

THE CARE OF OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

A description of the morgue at Manila will be interesting to those who in the letters they send to the Philippines speak as if the soldier dead were wrapped in their blankets and unceremoniously buried. The morgue, which is situated in Calle Nueva, presents a rather neat appearance to the visitor. The front room is devoted to office purposes, and on entering it for the first time one would hardly suspect the uses of the building. Directly in the rear of this office is the chapel, decorated with American flags and neatly draped in black. In the rear of this is the operating room, where the embalming is done. The rest of the building is given up to sleeping quarters and store rooms.

When distance from Manila does not prevent, the following is the procedure in all cases, be they officers or enlisted men, for there is no difference made in the manner of embalming or shipping the remains home: Upon the arrival of the body of a soldier, accompanied by the identification slip, preparations are immediately begun, and the embalming is done under the direction of Robert V. Dell. After embalming is completed, the body is dressed in a complete new uniform and placed in a hermetically sealed casket, after which the funeral rites of the Episcopal Church are held by the chaplain in charge, the Rev. Charles S. Walkley. The body is then placed in the storerooms to await the departure of the first transport for America.

That this disposition of the remains of our country's dead gives satisfaction to the bereaved families cannot be doubted. The Manila "Times" says that many letters of heartfelt thanks have come to Mr. Dell for the skillful work on his part which has enabled the sorrowing relatives to recognize the features of their loved one. To know that the soldier is not left on the field at the mercy of savage enemies would in itself be a consolation; to feel assured that he was buried with the rites that Christianity demands is still more consoling, but to have the mournful satisfaction of being able to deposit the remains in the family burial place and to know from actual sight that it is he and not another is something for which a mother or sister or sweetheart must be forever grateful.

The "Times" well says: "The Government in no one thing has shown its high level of civilization more plainly than in providing that all soldiers, no matter what their rank, shall, where possible, be taken back to their families, either alive or dead."

OUR INFLUENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

From the "Daily Malta Chronicle and Garrison Gazette," published in the English island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, we extract this note in its issue of Feb. 23: "Many who cross the Marsamuscetto harbor, or who have occasion to traverse in boat that grand harbor, must have wondered yesterday to see so many Stars and Stripes floating gaily on the breeze, and they must have imagined that even British ships had, in some inexplicable way, been transformed into American battleships."

The journal then went into a laudatory account of the services of Washington to the world and to liberty in general, and seemed pleased that it could conclude by announcing that "the British warships fired salutes in his honor at noon, and there was a general hearty recognition of the immortal hero."

Without wishing to take too much credit to the Navy, we might suggest that this observance of the holiday is in great measure due to the passage to the Philippines by way of the Suez canal of the warships carrying the Stars and Stripes. Three years ago the sight of a warship of the United States in the Mediterranean's waters was so rare that it seemed more of an occasion for wonder than for fraternization. While familiarity may breed contempt, it is equally true that a certain amount of it is necessary to develop the strong bonds of friendship, and if the eastward course of our warships has brought no other result than the cultivation of an interest in Washington's Birthday in the heart of the Mediterranean, the selection of that route may have a larger influence on the affairs of the world in the years to come than can at present be foreseen.

It is not surprising that mail matter from the Philippines is irregular in arriving when the cockroaches of the archipelago have gone into a conspiracy to annoy our soldier boys. On an envelope received by us from the Philippines this week was a very badly defaced stamp. We wondered that it should have been accepted by the post office till we saw this note across one end: "Dear Mr. Postmaster: The Filipino cockroaches eat our stamps so that they look like this one, because the man who makes the stamps for you puts sugar in the mucilage, and every live thing here has a sweet tooth. This stamp has not been used, however, except by the cockroach." It is certainly "hard luck" when a soldier's correspondence is thus tampered with. This is something, unfortunately, that the ever vigilant post office inspectors cannot guard against. What with the sugar in the mucilage and the saccharine contents of some of the tender letters that leave the various posts in the islands for the sweethearts at home, the festive Filipino cockroach must fancy he is living in clover.

Significant of the change of sentiment among the natives in the Philippines are the enlistments for the native soldiery which the Manila "Times" of Jan. 25 said were coming in freely. Almost every day Filipinos call at the different stations asking how and where they may enlist. They are at once sent over to the provost marshal, and, if suitable, are accepted. One of them, who was stopped by an American soldier when on his way to join his troop at Marikina, and asked to show his certificate of loyalty, did so with an aggrieved air, as if ashamed of his loyalty being questioned. With a certain feeling of pride he said: "I am an American soldier, too." He said he appreciated the change, as now he always had a full stomach and also some money. That higher considerations affect his choice, the "Times" thinks, is undoubted. The Filipino is no coward, it says, and seldom can be criticised on that score. So it believes that he enters into his new calling with a desire to perform his duty. The men receive fifteen dollars a month, food and clothing allowance.

Whether or not the Constitution follows the flag the Supreme Court has not yet decided, but it is obvious that the post office does. In a pile of postal orders addressed to the Army and Navy Journal and lying before us as we write are a few orders from the Military Postal Station, No. 1, China; Valdez, Alaska; San Fernando, Vigan, Dagupan, Cebu, San Isidro and Aparri Stations, and Military Stations Nos. 1-5, Philippine Islands.

In the Netherlands there is a decided agitation for an increase of the Navy, amounting to ten battleships (five large, five small), twenty-one seagoing and twelve harbor torpedo boats, and fourteen gunboats.

COX'S REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The "Military Reminiscences of the Civil War," by Joseph Dolson Cox, A. M., LL. D., formerly Major General Commanding 23d Army Corps (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons), if at times somewhat dull in its detail of the military operations with which the author was most intimately associated, furnishes on the whole a most interesting and valuable narrative of important events in our military history. Even those portions of the work which are least interesting to the casual reader will have a value as a contribution to the summing up of the events of our great war when the last living witness to its stirring events shall have responded to the final roll call. That hour approaches, and since the present narrative was completed in manuscript its author has answered his final summons.

Gen. Cox was one of that class of intelligent and vigorous public men who for four years turned their attention from peace to war and gave conspicuous proof of the readiness with which the American can adapt himself to new conditions. He was attending as a member of the Ohio Senate when the news of the outbreak of the Civil War came to him. He describes interestingly the conditions of excitement then prevailing; how, for example, when a Senator entering from the lobby exclaiming: "Mr. President, the telegraph announces that the secessionists are bombarding Fort Sumter," there was a solemn and painful hush, broken in a moment by a woman's voice crying from the spectators' seats "Glory to God!" It was the voice of Abby Kelly Foster, a radical Abolitionist, who after a lifetime of public agitation had reached the conclusion that only through blood could freedom be won.

Passing rapidly over these opening scenes of the war we are soon introduced by General Cox to the details of Army life and Army administration in the camp and on the battlefield. He is evidently a conscientious historian and fortifies his statements by numerous references to the official records of the Rebellion. But he is able to supplement these records from his own recollections and diaries of the period, and his ability to form a personal estimate as to the character of the men in command and the accuracy of their reports is of great service to him. His descriptions of some of our military leaders and his analysis of their personal characteristics form a very interesting part of his two bulky octavos.

General Cox is more disposed to be critical than complimentary. General Sherman is the only officer who meets with complete approval, as the one of all men he had met to whose leadership in war he would commit his own life and the lives of his men with most complete confidence. In Sherman the combination of intellectual insight and fertility of invention, with force of will in execution, was of the highest order. Grant's characteristics are set forth fairly enough, but without enthusiasm or expression of special approval. "He does not impress one as brilliant in genius, but as eminently sound and sensible. His quality of greatness was that he handled great affairs as he would little ones, without betraying any consciousness that this was a great thing to do." Thomas is described as "a noble model of patriotic devotion to country, and of the private virtues that make a great citizen," but there are suggested criticisms on his deliberation of movement previous to the battle of Nashville which created so much uneasiness at Washington.

Rosecrans's weakness of character is clearly indicated by General Cox, and he had evidently before this book was written lost all faith in the McClellan myth. What seems now the incredible fatuity of McClellan in determining his action in important military matters by the misleading reports of his Pinkerton detectives, when more correct information was obtainable through the ordinary military channels, as set forth in strong terms. General Cox, who was with McClellan in the campaign in West Virginia which brought him to the front as a military commander, says:

"The Rich Mountain affair, when analyzed, shows the same characteristics which became well known later. There was the same overestimate of the enemy, the same tendency to interpret unfavorably the sights and sounds in front, the same hesitancy to throw in his whole force when he knew that his subordinate was engaged."

What military critics have regarded as Garfield's disloyalty to Rosecrans, on whose staff he was serving, is so in keeping with General Cox's conceptions of duty while he was in the cabinet of Grant that we are not surprised to find it meeting with approval here. Burnside is referred to with loving recollection in these reminiscences, and there are complimentary references to numerous officers. Pope is apologized for, and there are suggestions of General Cox's belief in the justice of his charges against Fitz John Porter.

General Cox recalls with especial pleasure Orlando M. Poe, who "was in person the model for a young athlete, tall, dark and strong, with frank, open countenance, looking fit to repeat his ancestor Adam Poe's adventurous conflicts with the Indians, as told in the frontier traditions of Ohio." Speaking of the wise advice given by Poe to the volunteer officers, General Cox says:

"I asked him one day, in my pursuit of practical ideas from all who I thought could help me, what he would advise as the most useful means of becoming familiar with my duties. 'Study the Army Regulations,' said he, 'as if it were your Bible.' There was a world of wisdom in this, much more than I appreciated at the time, though it set me earnestly to work in the right direction." As a further aid for the military student General Cox recommends as the result of his experience the reading of military history by an acknowledged master in the art of war.

It was in the ready knowledge of the Army organization and its methods, the routine of Army business and the routine of drill, that the Regular officers chiefly excelled the Volunteer, according to General Cox. He says: "For field work with an army, the mental furnishing of the West Point man was not superior to that of any other liberally educated man. In some of the Volunteer regiments we had whole companies of private soldiers who would not have shunned a competition with West Point classes in the studies of the Military Academy, excepting the technical engineering of fortifications." The advantage of the Regular officers "over equally well-educated civilians is reduced to a practical knowledge of the duties of the company and the petty post, and in comparison with the officers of well-drilled militia companies it amounted to little more than a better knowledge of the Army regulations and the administrative processes, and I will go a little further and say that prior to our Civil War the history of European conflicts proves that there also the theoretic

preparation of military men had not, up to that time, saved them from the necessity of learning both generalship and Army administration in the terrible school of experience during their first year in the field, when a new war broke out after a long interval of peace."

This seems to be in substance a plea that the Volunteers who entered the military service at the outbreak of the Civil War were many of them the equals of the Regular officers in all except a knowledge of the business immediately at hand. The Regulars had the further advantage of being a selected body of men, whereas a considerable body of the Volunteers "proved incompetent to command." "The material in the line was as good as could be; the weakness was in the officer." The force of the author's argument in favor of the Volunteer in contrast with the Regular is somewhat weakened by the facts cited in his narrative, for when he sought for officers on whose knowledge and experience he could rely they were Regulars. Of the Volunteer Army he says:

"To sum up, the only fair way to estimate the Volunteer Army is by its work and its fitness for work after the formative period has passed, and when the inevitable mistakes and necessary faults of its first organization have been measurably cured. My settled judgment is that it took the field in the spring of 1862 as well fitted for its work as any in the world, its superior excellences in the most essential points fully balancing the defects which were incident to its composition."

These volumes all the way through bear testimony to the fact that the correction of the mistakes and faults here referred to was largely the work of officers trained in the school of the Regular Army. Perhaps, however, General Cox is right in saying "the Army as a whole would have been improved if the distinction between Regular and Volunteer had been abolished and after the first beginnings a free competition for even the higher commands had been opened to all." Still, it does not appear to us that the competition was very restricted which gave the control of armies, corps, divisions or brigades to Butler, Banks, McClelland, Palmer, Blair, Butterfield, Schurz, Blenker, Cox, Crawford, Fremont, Hawley, Meagher, Schenck, Sigel, Steedman, Spinola, Ferrero, Leggett, Bragg, Hayes, Devens, Shaler, Von Steinwehr, Terry and many others who might be named. There are excellent soldiers in this list, but what are we to say of Butler, Banks, the German revolutionists Sigel, Schurz and Blenker; the charming Irish revolutionist Meagher, whose convivial habits unfitted him for command; the French dancing master Ferrero, hero of Burnside's Mine; and that pot-house politician Spinola? Perhaps it would have been quite as well to still further restrict the competition so as to exclude these men.

Interpreted by the complaints scattered through these pages the argument appears to be that the author himself failed to get from the War Department the full recognition he felt was due to his distinguished ability and services. But this is a complaint so common among soldiers that it makes little impression on the hardened military critic.

The Messrs. Scribner have presented this work in excellent form, fully illustrated with maps and diagrams of battles, and with two portraits of the author. It will bear study as throwing additional light upon important events of our Civil War, and there is much in it to instruct the student of the art of war. It has one defect in the failure to mention the year in giving dates, but this is a common fault in similar works. Even to a person reasonably familiar with the sequence of events it is not always easy to carry the year in mind after thirty-five years have passed.

ENGLISH ARMY TROUBLES.

Fortunately for the British Army the dispute between Gen. Lord Wolsley and the War Office which has broken out in the House of Lords does not follow party lines, and thus the great questions involved may be settled on their own merits and not for the temporary success of this or that political body, but for the permanent welfare of the country and the lasting benefit of the Service. Hitherto the growling and insinuations against the War Office have been confined to comparatively inconspicuous officers, but now they find a distinguished channel of utterance in the former commander-in-chief of the Army, who has just been replaced in that high office by Lord Roberts. Lord Wolsley has taken up the complaints against the War Office with an earnestness that promises to have prolonged reverberations. Already the House of Lords has been stirred out of its traditional placidity by the warmth of the debate which began on Feb. 4, when in a three-hour speech Lord Wolsley indicted the system which was introduced in 1885 and by which the Army had been administered by a civilian secretary instead of a professional soldier.

The act of 1885, he said, had robbed him of his powers and left him merely a figurehead. Though strictly impersonal in his remarks Lord Wolsley sought to prove that the errors of the South African campaign would not have occurred if he had had proper power or his advice had been taken, and that he would not quietly submit to being made a scapegoat. Lord Lansdowne, former Minister of War, replying to Lord Wolsley, sarcastically intimated that the former had had ample power. Otherwise, said Lord Lansdowne, ironically, "he would have told us that Ladysmith was unsuitable for a military station. He might even have warned us that it would take more than one army corps to subjugate the two South African republics." Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, in the debate of Feb. 5 said the commander-in-chief must be subordinate to the Secretary for War. Even the supremacy of the commander-in-chief, he declared, would not solve all the difficulties. Lord Rosebery called General Wolsley's speech "public spirited" and Lord Lansdowne's attack "unseemly." This is substantially the same subject of dispute that we are acquainted with in the United States—civilian vs. military control of the Army.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, whose criticisms were the cause of the appointment of the British South African Hospitals Commission, is now taking that body to task with the same vigor that he showed in his original attacks. The chief defect of its report is, in his view, that it is weak, inconclusive and equivocal. While it affords confirmation of every charge he has made, he asserts, it can at the same time be construed into a vindication of everything that has occurred and of every person, authority and department. He therefore protests against this shifty-shallying. Either he was right or wrong in his charges, he maintains, and the report ought to be conclusive on the question of responsibility for the mistakes made in the hospital work in South Africa. He declares that in hardly a single case is the responsibility for defects pushed home to its true cause. The first essentials to reform are therefore not supplied, and he

wishes to know how the British Service is to be benefited and the soldier of the future, as well as of the present, to be safeguarded if commissions are forever to be afraid of stepping on official toes. Thus, in the under-manning of the Army Medical Corps, when the question of responsibility grows "warm," as in the case of hospital provision, the delicacy of touch becomes obvious. The crucial test of provision, he insists, is that there should be hospitals other than those on the march sufficient to accommodate 10 per cent. of the troops. This is a lesson taught by every war. Though on a given date for 100,000 men only 3 per cent. accommodation was provided, he asserts that the report is silent on this point.

The method of taking evidence is sharply criticized by Burdett-Coutts. The vast majority of the official witnesses gave testimony in favor of the medical arrangements, but the majority of the independent witnesses, naturally a small section in South Africa, spoke against the arrangements. Again, out of 75,000 patients treated, only 174 were examined, in the critic's eyes a very insufficient number. The total number of witnesses examined were 462, and of these 177 were official. No patient who was in the "famous" hospital at Bloemfontein, one of the principal subjects of complaint in the original allegations, appears to have been examined, although at least 1,000 men must have passed through it. Of all the patients examined only twenty were officers; yet Mr. Burdett-Coutts was denounced in the House of Commons as insulting the Army by declaring that officers would not come forward. Of the 154 men examined the evidence of 74 men was taken at a single afternoon. He asserts that even with the aid of a shorthand reporter it was hardly possible to get a detailed statement in less than an hour.

More direct is the charge that the Commission actually refused evidence; immediately on its return from South Africa Mr. Coutts wrote to the president stating that witnesses who had made statements to him pertinent to the inquiry were willing to go before the Commission. The president replied that they had decided to take no more testimony. The impression made upon the medical fraternity by this attitude of the commission is shown by the London correspondent of the New York "Medical News," who says: "I cannot see how two opinions can exist on this extraordinary refusal of the president—a refusal which is rendered all the more flagrant by the fact that Mr. Coutts was the real protagonist of the struggle and that the commission was largely in the hands of the other side and that the president had asked him specifically more than once to suggest witnesses. His witnesses consisted chiefly of colonials, yeomen, volunteers and reservists who were taking their discharge." They wrote to Mr. Coutts voluntarily. None of them bore any marks of malingering. They scorned to complain of hardships in the field and unavoidable privations.

Tabulating the evidence for and against the medical arrangements in South Africa the "Medical News" correspondent finds that in the Army Medical Corps 10 out of 121 officials were against the arrangements. Including transport, ordnance and other officials out of a total of 56 there were 7 against. These are classed under the head of "official" witnesses. The testimony of civilians is labeled "independent." Of these witnesses 55 out of 105 were against. The above is a view of the hospital scandal as taken by this well-informed medical correspondent, which is valuable as representing a medical opinion of the whole affair. The correspondent promises to analyze later further publications of Mr. Coutts in which he comes to close quarters with the evidence.

Whatever may be the merits of the controversy, it is interesting and encouraging that the criticisms emanate from a source that has every evidence of respectability and responsibility and not from the sensational press, as has been too often the case in our country. That over fifty per cent. of the independent witnesses were against the arrangements does not seem to be a very large proportion when one considers that among them were quoted "lady visitors" and "local clergy," a class of testimony that cannot be largely trusted for accuracy or as being lightly influenced by sentimental impulses. Many of such witnesses come back from the front with their amour propre deeply wounded because of alleged slights from the Regular Army officials, and this personal resentment is likely to figure largely in the determining of their judgments. It is for this reason that much of Mr. Coutts's evidence and many of his conclusions need to be very carefully weighed.

ITALY AND SPAIN IN CONTRAST.

If Italy's increase of population continue, she will soon rank with the greatest powers of the world. Since we have heard much of the alleged "degeneration" (a misused and often absurd epithet) of Latin countries, it is well to note that the last census of Italy, taken on Feb. 10-11, 1901, give her an actual resident population of 35,000,000. Sig. G. Branchi, Consul General of New York, informs us that the estimate of five million Italians living abroad which certain supposedly accurate periodicals have made is exaggerated. "If five millions have emigrated that does not mean that they represent that number of people," he says, "for in the United States, for example, we calculate that in 100 immigrants arriving from Italy about 25 are persons who have gone home and are returning for the second time."

No European country, says one of our Continental contemporaries, has increased in the same ratio during the past twenty years, the density of population reaching the high figure of 200 per square mile. An English paper credits this great increase of population to the improvement of sanitary conditions and observes that "the birth-rate remains very high and does not show the falling off which is apparent in England." The knowledge which Americans have had of Italians in Eastern cities like New York will make them easily accept this statement regarding the fecundity of the Italian. This leap forward of Victor Emmanuel's people must result in giving them larger military prestige, and in this respect make them a more potent factor in Europe's game of politics. That Italy has thus been able to hold more than her own in the European struggle in the face of the decided emigration to the United States is a significant tribute to the vitality of a race who are the heirs of the Romans and the other great peoples from whom the present civilization has received so much in the things that make nations great. Those who have drunk at the fountains of Roman knowledge and to whom the lives of Cicero, Caesar and other great Latins have been inspirations of incalculable power will be glad to see that the rightful legatees of those masterful ancients have not yet fallen out of the race and that the cradle of much that has now grown gigantic in art and science is still worthy the honor of those who have profited by those olden glories.

Students of modern Italian history have shown that the present unity of the peoples occupying the Italian pe-

insula is ascribable to the development of the principle of universal military service. This has brought the men of the several States, which only a generation ago divided the peninsula among them, under common conditions and developed in them the spirit of national unity and patriotism. The Italian military system, but more especially the Italian naval budgets, may have temporarily overtaxed the Italian exchequer, but it has been worth all that it has cost. Without it Italy could never have made the progress she has made in national sentiment upon which depends her future as a great State. Surrounded as she is on three sides by the sea, and with 2,000 miles of coast line, it is not strange that Italy should strive to develop her naval strength, but she has not always planned wisely in this regard. But Italy cannot forget the glories of her ancient days, when the fleets of Rome destroyed those of Carthage and subdued the Mediterranean pirates.

In contrast to Italy, Spain's condition of stagnation is deplorable, and by placing these countries in juxtaposition, we may better appreciate the service we have done Spain in relieving her of the incubus of her West Indian colonies in which her best blood was absorbed and her best energies misdirected. Perhaps if Italy had had a Cuba she would not to-day show the strength her census has just revealed. While ancient Spain did not possess those elements of power which history has credited to Rome in her splendor, still there is enough in her past to entitle the world to expect more of her than is manifested in the present elements of her national life. If twenty years from now Spain shall show the same onwardness that Italy has just displayed, we shall be able to felicitate ourselves on preserving to the sisterhood of States, a national existence that was once worthy of association with the best elements in the world's progress.

REGIMENTAL RECORD IN PHILIPPINES.

Copies of the official list of engagements of the 43d Vol. Infantry in the Philippines and other data have been mailed to us by Col. Arthur Murray of that regiment, and from them comparisons of the most enlightening kind can be made. One of the most interesting of these comparisons is found in the ratio of those killed or who died of wounds to those who died of disease, in this case the usual proportion being reversed. The data from the 43d may be considered typical, as the regiment is representative of the volunteer commands that have seen service in the Archipelago, representative both in personnel and character of duty. By studying its record one may, as it were, get a bird's-eye view of all the volunteers in the Philippines.

Looking over the list of engagements one is at once struck with the general division of the actions among the various officers. From the colonel down nearly every wearer of shoulder-straps seems to have had experience under fire. Tabulating them, according to the number of engagements in which each had command, the record stands like this:

Col. Arthur Murray 2, Major J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 1, Major H. T. Allen 13, Major L. C. Andrews 4, Capt. L. E. Hanson 20, W. R. Beavers 12, Michael J. Spellman 4, George O. Duncan 21, John S. Fair 4, W. C. Dow 3, L. E. Polk 2, W. B. Preston 8, John Cooke 1, Harry M. Dey 2, F. C. Prescott 6, W. L. Goldsborough 8, Frank R. Curtis (4th Inf.) 1, 1st Lieut. Robert Le Masurier 7, M. L. Avery 3, James W. Dutton 5, Joseph T. Sweeney 5, H. S. Swann 4, Lorenzo D. Gasser 5, Claudius M. Seaman 5, W. S. Conrow 5, Henry J. Stewart 3, Henry A. Thayer 3, Robt. Sterrett 4, John H. Evans (4th Inf. dead) 4, Michael E. Morris 4, A. E. Phillips 3, P. R. Jones 2, 2d Lieut. Gordon Johnston 16, W. H. Wilson 5, Geo. E. Steele 1, C. F. Andrews 7, J. L. Elmer 9, Chas. C. Estes 44, Louis H. Leaf 1, John N. Truden 14, W. H. Burt 6, W. S. Price 2, Walter M. Lindsay 9.

The non-coms having command in one or more actions were Sergt. Howard McFarlane 4, Sergt. Claude L. Bradford 2, 1st Sergt. Graham 2, and 1st Sergt. A. S. Haskell, Smith and Richard Howard, Sergts. G. F. Doe, Streiber, Ray Hoover, D. L. George, W. J. Hall, Frank Cannaday (4th Vol. Inf.), Loomis, Lyons, T. M. Hall, and Corpls. Overly, Macadam, Harbeson and Anthony Carson, and Q. M. Sergt. Kean, one each.

There were a number of minor patrols and expeditions which we have not taken note of in the above list.

Lieutenant Estes who holds the record for the number of engagements in the foregoing list went into the 43d as a private Nov. 2, 1899, and was made 2d lieutenant Nov. 13, 1899. From 1884 to 1889 he was a private, corporal, sergeant and 1st sergeant in Battery A, 3d Art. In June, 1898, he was a captain in the 8th U. S. Vol. Inf., and was mustered out in March, 1899.

Between Jan. 26 and June 30, 1900, engagements in which casualties or captures are known to have occurred were numerous. In the last six days of January fights occurred on the 26th, 27th (2) and 29th; in February on 15 days; in March on 25 days; in April on 27 days, including only one of the five days of fighting at Catubig, Island of Samar; in May on 22 days; in June on 20 days. On some of these days more than a single conflict is listed, as many as three or four taking place on a single day.

Engagements and captures of towns in which casualties were unknown or none occurred fell on 14 days in February, 7 days in March, 1 in April, 2 in May and 15 in June.

The officers and men who were killed in action, mortally wounded or died of disease in the Philippines between Dec. 19, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1900, numbered 69. Of these, two were commissioned officers, Lieutenant John H. Evans and Lieutenant Jonathan Cilley. Of these sixty-nine, one was hung by the rebels in Samar, and one, Emmett T. Carr, of Co. G, has no cause given for his death. One was captured and beheaded in Leyte and another was captured and killed (manner not stated) in Samar. One man was drowned and six died from bolo wounds or combined rifle and bolo wounds.

Sixteen of the 69 dead succumbed to disease, or 23 per cent., a ratio so low that Colonel Murray does well to call attention to it. Perhaps this low proportion may be explained by the breaking up of the Army into small detachments scattered about the islands. This has been, paradoxical as it may seem, a source both of danger and security. While making the men more vulnerable to rebel attacks, this diffusion of forces has rendered them less vulnerable to attacks of such diseases as typhoid to the development, propagation and continuance of which the massing of large bodies of troops so conclusively lends itself.

From Jan. 27, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900, the list shows 72 officers and men wounded either in action or accidentally. Of these 15 were wounded by bolos in the hands of the enemy and 9 were wounded accidentally in

various ways. Among these unlucky last, was unfortunate Private John South, who received three gunshot wounds during an accidental engagement at Alangbaig, Leyte. One man figures in the list of 72 as having been severely clubbed by insurgents, and two were injured by falling into man-traps, while another received a spear thrust.

Between July 1, 1900, and Dec. 31, 1900, engagements in which known casualties or captures occurred were on 16 days in July, 9 days in August, 19 days in September, not including 3 or 4-day expedition periods; 7 days in October, 6 days in November, and 15 days in December. In the same period engagements in which casualties were none or unknown were 4 in July, 1 in August, 1 in September, 1 in November and 1 in December.

In a consolidated summary of these two periods making the total time from Jan. 27, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1900, the American casualties were:

Killed or mortally wounded—48 of the 43d Vol. Inf.; 2 of 23d Inf., and 2 of 44th Vol. Inf.; total, 52.

Wounded—55 of 43d Inf.; 11 of 23d Inf.; 10 of 44th Inf.; 2 Leyte scouts and 2 guides; total, 80.

Captured—2 of 43d Inf.

Filipino casualties in the same time were: Killed—1,693; wounded, 325; captured, 1,426.

American arms, etc., lost—American horses 3, Krag rifles 4, and ammunition belts 3.

Filipino firearms, etc., captured—rifles 97, cannon 42, ammunition 3,557 rounds, Mexican money \$27,900.

There were 293 engagements, etc., where casualties were known or captures occurred, and 61 engagements or minor events where casualties were unknown.

The most striking thing in the above collection of figures is the surprising ratio of Filipinos killed to those wounded. Nearly 84 per cent. of their total killed and wounded reported were killed. In ordinary warfare the ratio would be reversed, the ratio of wounded to killed being nearly 84 to 16. One explanation that at once suggests itself is that the wounded reported were far below the correct figure, as many of them were able to escape in the thick brush while the dead largely lay where they fell. The Filipinos not being particularly solicitous for a comrade once breath has left his body. Still, even with this explanation, the ratio is large enough to cause comment.

The record of this regiment, though being stationed in Samar and Leyte it has had more than its share of fighting, gives an idea of the varied experience in field and garrison work which the volunteers will bring back with them to the States and what extensive material the country will have to draw from among its young men in case of a sudden demand for trained soldiers. The work in the Philippines being largely done by small detachments has afforded better opportunities for the development of initiative in the officers and men than if they had been doing duty in large forces with little in it calling for the display of individual originality.

THE LAW OF NAVAL PROMOTION.

The Judge Advocate General has written an opinion on the matter of promotions for war services under the recent act making appropriations for the Naval Service in which he follows the decision of the Secretary of the Navy which we published exclusively in the Army and Navy Journal of March 16. The opinion of Judge Advocate General Lemly, which has become an official decision by the signature of Secretary Long, is as follows:

"Referring to its memorandum of the 11th instant relative to the interpretation to be placed upon the clause of the act 'making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902,' approved March 3, 1901, providing that advancement in rank shall not interfere with the promotion, the Bureau is instructed as follows:

"1. The conclusion set forth in the first paragraph of the Bureau's memorandum above mentioned, 'that an officer who has been advanced in numbers for service rendered during the war with Spain is not to be regarded as additional to the number allowed by law in his grade until his promotion to a higher grade than the one in which he receives his advancement takes place,' is correct.

"2. Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson should be regarded as an additional officer in the grade of rear-admiral from March 3, 1901, the date of the passage of the act. Captain Edwin M. Shepard, being then at the head of the captains' list, should be promoted accordingly. The promotion of Captain Shepard takes place because a vacancy has existed at the foot of the list of rear-admirals since the 3d of March, when Rear Admiral Higginson became an additional officer in that grade; but such vacancy is filled by Captain Shepard's advancement, and Captain Frank Wildes cannot, as suggested by the Bureau, be promoted at the same time with Captain Shepard. On the contrary, Captain Wildes' promotion must await a vacancy in the list of rear-admirals.

"3. Lieut.-Comdr. Warner B. Bayley, who stood at the head of the list March 3, 1901, cannot be promoted 'contemporaneously with, and to take rank after, the officer next above him,' that officer having been promoted in due course to fill a vacancy, February 10, 1901. The purpose of the provisions of law in question was not to hasten the promotion of officers advanced for war service, but to prevent such advancement from interfering with the promotion of others. Lieutenant-Commander Bayley must, therefore, await a vacancy in the list of commanders before he can be promoted; but when so promoted he will become an additional officer in his grade.

"4. Colonel Robert W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., was, on Aug. 10, 1898, advanced one number, and promoted from the grade of lieutenant colonel to the grade of colonel, as an additional officer, under the provisions of Sections 1605 and 1606 of the Revised Statutes. Subsequently, by the passage of the Personnel act, the number of officers in the grade of colonel was increased from two to five. Colonel Huntington's case being thus provided for, and all questions with respect thereto were presumably considered by Congress when the number of colonels was thus increased. On Jan. 10, 1900, Colonel Huntington retired. This case is, therefore, unaffected by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, and the promotions suggested by the Bureau in its memorandum as dependent upon the assumption that Colonel Huntington should be regarded as an additional number in the grade of colonel should not be made. To take such action would in effect be treating the officer who has succeeded to the vacancy created by Colonel Huntington's retirement as an additional officer in the grade of colonel, and this, of course, cannot be done.

This decision settles permanently many disputed questions relative to the recent promotion of officers under the act of March 3, 1901. However, there are yet some

questions which are of the greatest importance which will have to be settled. The Department will probably next take up the question of whether under the personnel act, officers holding additional numbers on the Navy Register above the grade of lieutenant are eligible to voluntary retirement. The intent of the clause authorizing voluntary retirement each year of officers holding rank above the grade of full lieutenant was to prevent the stagnation in promotion and to create vacancies in each of the higher grades. It is held by the Bureau of Navigation, though unofficially as yet, that officers holding additional numbers would, by their retirement, create vacancies in the next grade below them where they really hold actual numbers. The Bureau has already received many applications for voluntary retirement at the end of the present fiscal year, and the cases of some of the applicants will have to be settled by the determination of the above questions before any of them can be acted upon. It will be necessary this year, under the law, to retire June 30, 1901, seven captains, six commanders and seven lieutenant commanders. It is sincerely hoped that it will not be necessary for the Department to force any officers to retire, as was the case last year.

GUNS IN HAVANA FORTS.

In an article on "Spanish Ordnance in the Defenses of Havana," in the "Journal of the United States Artillery," March-April, Lt. Herman W. Schull, Art. Corps, tells us that the only modern guns of Spanish manufacture there were those designed by General Ordonez. The Hontoria steel gun was considered too expensive to be used in the defense of a colonial city.

The gun designed by General Ordonez resembles our early 12-inch mortar with castiron and steel hoops, the tube or body being of steel, the 24 cm. rifle being reinforced by 16 steel hoops held in place by the rear hoop, which is the only one shrunken on. This gun weighs about 24 tons, as compared with the 30 tons of our 10-inch gun, model of 1888. The length is 28.13, that of the 10-inch gun being 30.6. The powder chamber of the Spanish guns varies in diameter, and the rifling is not uniform. The 24 cm. Ordonez, with 154.3 pounds of brown marcia powder and a projectile of 429.9 pounds, has a muzzle velocity of 1,772 feet, that of our 12-inch rifle being 1,575 feet. The breech-block is on the interrupted screw system, with an obturator of copper resembling the Broadwell ring, except that for the obturator plate a second ring of the same interior diameter is substituted. This obturator is simple and not liable to get out of order. A weak point of the gun is the rotation of the breech-block by means of a simple lever. There are two sets of sights, one for each side of the gun. The only essential point of difference between the 15 cm. rifle and the 24 cm. is in the manner of assembling. This gun has no steel hoops, but consists merely of a tube and jacket.

The largest Ordonez guns are two 30.5 cm. rifles in the Santa Clara battery, resembling in all essential particulars the 24 cm. rifle. The only modern curved-fire gun in the fortifications of Havana is the 21 cm. howitzer (Ordonez). Their carriages are at variance with sound scientific principles, and all of the Spanish gun carriages are of insufficient strength. The question which has been raised as to the safety of the guns has been settled in their favor.

The guns of the Krupp and Maxim-Nordenfeld manufacture, in the fortifications of Havana, are well known, and require no special mention. An ample supply of ammunition, shot, shell, shrapnel, fuses, etc., is found in the well-constructed magazines.

All of what may be termed the modern sea-coast guns of the defenses of Havana are mounted "en barbette," not a disappearing carriage is to be found in the city or even in the island. The howitzers are apparently intended for both curved and direct fire, but would be of little use for either purpose in all probability.

This number of the "Journal" also contains a manual for the 12-inch B. L. rifle mounted on barbette carriage in emplacement provided with ammunition lifts, by First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter and Edwin Landon, 4th Art.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The plans for opening the Pan-American Exposition are assuming definite shape, and it has been decided to open the exposition on May 1. At that time President McKinley and his Cabinet are expected to be on their way to the Pacific Coast. It is proposed to connect the President's train by telegraph with the temple of music. Direct telegraphic communication will also be established with the executive offices of the Presidents of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere and the Governor-General of Canada. At precisely two o'clock, Buffalo time, they will all be requested to touch electric buttons in their offices, which will start pieces of machinery at the exposition. At the same time it is expected that they will transmit a message of greeting. President McKinley from his special car, surrounded by his Cabinet, will then start the great fountain pumps, and will transmit over the wires a message of greeting.

On May 14 it is proposed to hold dedicatory ceremonies, when it is expected that Vice-President Roosevelt, Governor Odell, and a large number of national and diplomatic officials will be present. A day, probably between June 9 and 12, will be designated "President's Day," when President McKinley and his party, on their return from the Coast, will be present.

The Pan-American Exposition is to have the finest exhibition of ordnance and war materials that has ever been seen at such an international fair.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The War Department has been advised by General MacArthur that the 32d and the 29th Regiments of Volunteer Infantry will sail from Manila for San Francisco on the transport Grant on the 25th of this month. No further schedule for the departure of regiments has been obtained by the Department, but it is known that General MacArthur intends to have not less than four regiments leave during the month of April. The 42d Regiment will not sail for home before some time in May.

The following Volunteer regiments are now en route from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., for muster out: The 26th, which sailed on the Garonne March 9; 22th, which sailed on the Thomas, March 16; 33d and 34th, which sailed on the Logan March 1; 35th, which sailed on the Rosecrans March 16, and the 30th, which sailed on the Lawton March 16. It takes from twenty-eight to thirty days for transports to make the passage.

A question of the utmost importance to Government gun contractors at the present time is whether the next Congress will not provide the means to pay them for work done under contract which was to have been paid out of the appropriation made during the war with Spain for national defense. Over \$1,000,000 is involved, and strenuous efforts will be made by both the gun manufacturers and the War Department to have the necessary money appropriated immediately after Congress convenes in December. A decision just rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that all moneys remaining unexpended from this appropriation, notwithstanding that they have been pledged for payment on outstanding contracts, must be covered into the Treasury on July 1, and, unless reappropriated, are not available for expenditure by the Executive. The Driggs-Senbury Gun and Ammunition Company, the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Brown Segmental Gun Company are three of the firms that will be affected by this decision. The contract of the Driggs-Senbury Gun and Ammunition Company calls for the delivery of rapid-fire guns and mounts, for which it was to have received \$377,989.50. The Brown Segmental Gun Company is required to deliver 50 wire-wound guns and in return was to have received \$503,125. The Bethlehem Iron Company has three contracts with the Government, amounting to \$191,649.36. Understanding the injustice and hardship that would be inflicted on the companies in case the Government should repudiate the contracts, General Buffington recommended to Secretary Root, and his recommendation was adopted, that Congress should be urged to extend the life of the appropriation so as to provide that payments should be made therefrom for the material yet to be delivered on existing contracts. Congress adjourned without acting upon the matter. It is expected that the Government will decide to receive the material when it is ready for delivery and will appeal to Congress at its next session to make appropriations to remedy the injustice done the contractors.

Our Fort Leavenworth correspondent informs us that O. M. Carter did not know of the purpose of his attorney, Frank P. Blair, to issue the pamphlet, "Has the American Sense of Justice Deteriorated?" and he is very much displeased by it, thinking that it will injure rather than aid him. It is also denied that Carter is responsible for the interviews published as coming from him. One given out by his attorneys in October last is the only one having any authenticity. All requests for an interview have been very properly denied by Warden MacLaughry and instructions have recently been received from Washington forbidding interviews or the sending out from the prison of documents of any kind, including legal papers until they have first been submitted to the Attorney General. This is the customary rule concerning prisoners and it will be rigidly enforced in this case. No special privileges are allowed Carter. He works in the garden setting out plants, has charge of the conservatory and flowers, and performs without complaint such manual labor as digging and shoveling. He is also an attendant in the hospital, keeping the books and writing letters for the sick and illiterate prisoners, most of them Indians and negroes. He eats at the same table with the other three hospital attendants, one of whom is a negro. Even a prisoner in the penitentiary has his rights and these include freedom from the circulation of false stories concerning him.

Secretary Root has not yet decided whether or not, under the laws, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications is entitled to two additional artillery members or to three. It will be remembered that the bill making appropriations for the forts and fortifications provided that the Board should be increased by one member taken from the Artillery Corps, but the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army during the next fiscal year, which passed at a later date than the fortifications bill, provides that the Board shall be increased by two officers of artillery. It would certainly seem that the intent of Congress was that the Board should be increased by two members and not by three, and it is expected that the Secretary of War will so hold. But there is no question that if so desired the Board could have three members, for the two laws make such provision. Officers for detail to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications have not yet been decided upon, and probably will not be until some decision has been reached as to the appointment of a chief of artillery. As to the latter position the Secretary of War and the lieutenant general commanding have not yet been able to agree, one wanting Colonel Rodgers and the other Colonel Randolph. There may be a compromise and a different officer entirely assigned to this duty.

Commissions of officers of the Army vacated by new appointment between February 15 and March 15, 1901, were as follows: Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., his commission as major general, U. S. V., Feb. 18, 1901; Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., his commission as major general, U. S. V., Feb. 18, 1901; Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., Feb. 28, 1901; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., Feb. 28, 1901; Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., March 1, 1901; Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., March 1, 1901; Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., March 1, 1901; Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., March 5, 1901; Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., his commission as brigadier general, U. S. V., Feb. 28, 1901; Brig. Gen. James R. Campbell, his commission as lieutenant colonel, 30th Inf., Feb. 20, 1901.

Word has been received from the Taft Commission to the effect that civil government will not have been entirely established in the Philippines prior to July 1. It had been hoped by the War Department that arrangements would be completed for the establishment of this form of government by May 1, and General Chaffee, who has been selected to command the troops left in the Philippines after the return of General MacArthur, was to have taken command on that date. The recent information from Judge Taft has caused a slight change in the plans of the War Department, and it is understood that General MacArthur will not be relieved of his command until July 1, and General Chaffee, who

ranks General MacArthur, will not be given a command, but will make an extended inspection tour throughout the archipelago between May and July, so as not to interfere with General MacArthur's command. As General Chaffee ranks General MacArthur, it would not be well to have him remain in Manila during General MacArthur's incumbency.

The selection of an automatic pistol for the Army has not yet reached a definite decision by the Secretary of War, and, although the Ordnance Department has recommended the adoption of the Colt pistol, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications does not approve of the weapon and is having tests made this week of the Luger automatic pistol, which fires eight shots with the utmost accuracy and with a speed of not less than two shots to the second. This is considered remarkable, and, indeed, the weapon seems to meet every requirement of the Service. The tests are being conducted at the Springfield Armory. The shape of the Colt pistol is objected to.

Up to the present time there has been no one definitely selected by the Secretary of War to succeed the late Professor P. S. Michie at the United States Military Academy, as Captain Crozier, as we stated last week, declined the appointment. There have been necessarily many applications for the billet. It is generally understood that Captain Gordon, who was Professor Michie's assistant in the department of philosophy, was the choice of the late professor, but Major J. L. Lusk, of the Engineer Corps, is also being mentioned as a likely nominee.

Weekly reports of enlistments in the Army are as follows: Feb. 8, 368; Feb. 15, 426; Feb. 22, 599; March 1, 635; March 8, 736; March 15, 943. The enlistments for this last week are more than double the average for last year, indicating a total of 49,000 for the year, though all enlistments now are for the Regular Army.

Under the act of Feb. 2 the President on March 22 appointed Majors H. C. Carbaugh, Art. Corps, and John A. Hull, U. S. V., to be assistant judge advocates general.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. W. G. Place, U. S. A., is at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, Art. Corps, Havana, Cuba, is on a short visit to the United States.

Capt. W. H. Coffin, Art. Corps, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March 17 on a short leave of absence.

Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., is at present on duty as Collector of Customs at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Gen. H. B. Freeman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Freeman are still in San Francisco, but will shortly visit in the East.

The Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion held a meeting on March 12 at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

The friends of Dr. E. Everts (Major, U. S. A., retired) will be pained to hear of his critical illness at his home, 2603 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, C. E., who is now in Washington, D. C., on duty connected with the lighthouse board, expects to return to San Juan, P. R., about March 21.

Lieut. Edward L. King, 7th U. S. Cav., lately in San Francisco, Cal., is a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., to assist in the organization of the 11th Cavalry, which is progressing favorably.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., was a visitor in New York March 18 and in the evening went with a party to the Metropolitan Opera House to see "La Boheme," in which Madame Melba appeared.

Quartermaster General Lindington, U. S. A., has gone to Cuba with Lieutenant General Miles to look into the matter of barracks and quarters so as to formulate the list of expenditures for the fiscal year, 1901-1902.

Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th U. S. Cav., who was recently graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, sailed on March 13 on transport Rawlins for Havana, Cuba, to join his regiment, which is stationed at Columbia Barracks.

Among the guests at the ever-popular Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va., are General and Mrs. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A.; Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Marye, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and Colonel and Mrs. G. M. Whittemore, U. S. A.

The marriage of Miss Ethel D. Lestrade, daughter of Mr. F. W. Lestrade, of Glen Ridge, N. J., to Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, Art. Corps, takes place March 23 at 527 Madison avenue, New York, the residence of the grandparents of the bride. After a very short tour the married couple will join at Fort Monroe.

Medical Director J. B. Parker, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., will relinquish duties there on April 1 and proceed to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. Medical Director R. A. Marmion, who has been on duty at the latter place, goes to the Washington Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, U. S. N., retired, occupies convenient quarters at 1736 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Benham has not been in good health the past winter, but it is hoped that spring will bring improvement. Miss Benham has been somewhat confined to her mother's bedside, but has been able to assist at some of the pleasantest social functions of the winter, and has become a prime favorite.

The twenty-second anniversary and thirteenth graduating exercises of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa., began on March 13 with the inspection of the different industrial departments of the institution by Senators, Congressmen and others. There are thirty-nine Indian boys and girls who will receive diplomas, representing many tribes. The Pennsylvania Legislature and members of Congress witnessed the closing exercises on March 14. Major Richard H. Pratt deserves much credit for the high standards maintained by this school.

A Washington despatch to the New York "Sun" of March 17, referring to Major General Chaffee's return to the Philippines in May and his assumption of the military command there in succession to Major General MacArthur, says: "General MacArthur will then return to the United States, take a leave of absence, and, in the opinion of War Department officers, will be assigned to the command of the Department of the East upon the retirement of General Brooke next fall." As a matter of fact, however, General Brooke does not retire for age until July 21, 1902.

Lieut. A. H. Bryant, Art. Corps, is at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Lieut. O. C. Troxel, 12th Cav., has joined at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Mrs. N. F. McClure, wife of Lieut. McClure, 5th Cav., is at The Pendleton, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. W. F. Hase, Art. Corps, should be addressed for the present at 55 Third avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Major Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, recently promoted remains on duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., until further orders.

Lieut. F. W. Clark, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Morgan, Ala. He is one of the recent West Point graduates.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., and Mrs. Luce, recently in New York, have gone to Porto Rico, to remain until the end of April.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John R. Hicks, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., March 13 and took charge of the medical department at that post.

Gens. James F. Wade and William Ludlow, portions of their respective families, and the officers of their staff, sailed from San Francisco for Manila March 18 on the Mende.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Capt. J. T. Swan, A. D. C., arrived at St. Augustine, Fla., this week on their tour, and are spending a few days at the Hotel Alcazar.

Capt. Chaas P. George, 16th Inf., lately at Hot Springs, Ark., was expected to reach Vancouver Barracks, Wash., this week to assist in the organization at that post of the 28th U. S. Infantry.

Mrs. McKee, daughter of the late Gen. Benjamin Harrison, was unable to leave Saratoga to go to the bedside of her dying father at Indianapolis, her two children being very sick with measles.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Goodrich, daughter of Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., to Mr. Douglas Campbell, of Buffalo, N. Y., son of Col. John Campbell, U. S. A. (retired).

The decapitated body of M. J. Sheridan, a marine of the auxiliary frigate Yankee, was found on the tracks of the B. & O. Railroad, near Philadelphia, March 16. He had been absent since pay day, about two weeks ago.

John Enoch Pond, of the middle class of the Berkeley High School, California, appointed the first naval cadet from Hawaiian Islands. He is the son of Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, commander of the Iroquois, now stationed at Honolulu.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans begins in the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" of March 16, "A Sailor's Log," a series of interesting reminiscences papers on life in the Navy, which are to appear in book form from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

Lieut. William E. Davis, Signal Corps, U. S. V., slightly wounded March 4 in an engagement in the Philippines, is from Montana, served with ability in the Signal Corps during the Spanish-American War, was mustered out May 15, 1899, and at once appointed to his present position.

Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., recently on duty with the 10th Infantry in Cuba, has been temporarily attached to Co. A, 28th Inf., and sailed for Manila with the first battalion of the Twenty-eighth on the transport Indiana on March 15. Mrs. Murphy is at the Crocker Hotel, corner Pine and Leavenworth streets, San Francisco, where she expects to remain for the summer.

A Governors Island correspondent writes: "The projected improvements and additions at this station will make it a most desirable military post and place of residence. With Major General Brooke and his staff and a whole regiment of troops (anticipated) it will become a social as well as military headquarters. It is perhaps not too much to say that it will be the most popular station in the United States."

Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty on the U. S. It. S. Wabash at the Boston Navy Yard and has reported for this duty. Commander Carter has been for some time on duty at the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and his detachment is a source of regret to many friends at the capital. Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, U. S. N., takes over the duties at the Hydrographic Office recently filled by Lieutenant Commander Carter.

A correspondent says: "I take the liberty of replying to the question asked by your correspondent in your issue of March 9, concerning the chain letter started for the benefit of Mrs. David Mitchell. I can state authoritatively that the chain letter was started entirely without the knowledge of Mrs. Mitchell, and has been a source of deep sorrow and regret to her. She has endeavored to break the chain and have the money refunded to subscribers. Mrs. Mitchell is in no need of any such kindly meant, but mistaken, effort."

The Indiana sailed March 18 from San Francisco for Manila, having on board among others the 1st battalion of the 28th Infantry, four companies, 585 enlisted men, and Co. D of the 10th Infantry, Lieutenant Jones, commanding, with 145 men; also the following named officers: Major Yeatman, 22d Inf.; Captain Wertenbaker, assistant surgeon; Lieutenant Halstead, 13th Inf.; Lieutenant Peck, 24th Inf.; Lieutenant Dabney, 1st Inf.; Chaplain Hart, 8th Inf., and Major Sears and Lieutenant Cappel, C. E.

The following were among the members selected at the February meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion: First class, original, Major Elias Van Arsdale Andrus, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Thomas Henry Carpenter, late U. S. A. First class, by inheritance, Naval Cadet Daniel Pratt Mannix, U. S. N. At a meeting on March 6 the following were among those elected: First class, original, Rear Admiral Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, U. S. N.; Capt. William Newton Sage, U. S. A.; P. A. Engineer John Theisson Smith, U. S. N. First class, by inheritance, Capt. Robert Hanna, U. S. A.; Lieut. John Rufus Edie, U. S. N. Second class, Lieut. George Hathaway Baird, U. S. A.; Rutherford Corbin, son of Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Lieut. William Pierce Ennis, U. S. A.

The Hon. Geo. L. Wellington, U. S. Senator from Maryland, was present at the annual dinner in New York March 16 of the Maryland Society of New York, and was particularly pointed in his remarks as to the fact that Rear Admiral Schley had not been rewarded for his services as the Senator thought he should have been. He said: "At the outbreak of the war with Spain I declared that if the contest came the sons of Maryland would be found taking their part. Maryland was there. This was shown at the battle of Santiago. Nothing has been done to reward Maryland's heroes. They have been denied the praise and honor that is their due. Maryland does not stand alone in this matter, for all the people of the Union stand with Maryland for Schley."

Capt. J. F. McIndoe, C. E., has changed station to Willets Point, N. Y.

Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., recently at West Point, has joined at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Comegys, wife of Major Comegys, U. S. A., is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, at their home in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Tumbull early in the week from a pleasant trip to Cheshire and Meriden, Conn.

Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucie Preston, to Mr. William Miles Kellogg, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Thomas R. Harker and little daughter will sail for Manila from San Francisco on the transport Indiana to join Lieutenant Harker, 15th Inf.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 6th U. S. Cav., a recent graduate, lately visiting his home at Cumberland, Md., to Miss Florence B. Edgerton, of Baltimore.

Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. A., and Mrs. Reber will reside in Washington, D. C., after April 1, as Captain Reber will be assigned to duty on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Lieuts. J. A. Berry and H. M. Dougherty, Art. Corps, recently graduated, have arrived at Fort Wadsworth and entered upon duty with the 53d and 57th Coast Artillery Companies at that post.

Mrs. Greely, wife of Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., has given her drawing room to Miss Clara Emory for a French recital to take place on Tuesday afternoon, March 26, at four o'clock.

Gen. Sir Arthur Power Palmer, British Army, has just been appointed commander-in-chief in India, which sets at rest the rumor that Lord Kitchener or the Duke of Connaught might get the post.

Major Eben Swift, Porto Rico Regiment, commanding at Henry Barracks, Cayre, P. R., has designated the 22d of each month as "Field Day" for hurdle races, wrestling, etc. The native soldiers take a great interest in these sports.

Army officers lately registering in New York City were Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Manhattan; Chaplain H. A. Brown, Grand Union; Capt. J. S. Rogers, Astor House; Capt. H. B. Moon, Capt. S. E. Smiley, Capt. W. B. Reynolds, Grand Hotel.

Master Geo. Tucker, son of Major W. F. Tucker, Pay Department, U. S. A., will unveil at Washington, D. C., April 9 the equestrian statue of his grandfather, Gen. John A. Logan, in Iowa Circle. President McKinley will preside at the exercises.

Major John H. Duval, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., who has been undergoing treatment for some time past at Hot Springs, Ark., goes to Washington, D. C., to be examined for retirement, as the chances of his being able to resume duty are remote.

Col. F. E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., who was chief commissary at San Juan, P. R., arrived in New York on Feb. 19 from there, and has been at the hospital at Governors Island ever since quite sick. Mrs. Nye is residing at 100 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

The marriage of Miss Anita de Garmendia and Lieut. John Edmondson Stephens, U. S. A., will take place on April 24 at the home of Mrs. John W. Baughman in Frederick, Md. Mrs. Baughman is the grandmother of Miss de Garmendia. They will only have a family gathering at the wedding.

Miss Fountain, daughter of Major Fountain, U. S. A., has gone to New Orleans, La., on a visit with her friend, Mrs. John T. Divine, and will also visit Nashville, Tenn., before returning. Major and Mrs. Fountain are occupying their apartment in the Gloucester, 1537 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pierce, wife of Major Pierce, has had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren and Miss Drexel, of New York, and Miss Dorothy Pierce. The latter will sail for her home in London, England, in April. Major and Mrs. Pierce are living in the home of the late Mrs. Dahlgren, 1325 Mass avenue, Washington, D. C.

Miss Marie Sweet, daughter of Major Owen J. Sweet, 23d Inf., has received from Hadji Mohammed, Jamulul Kirani, his Highness the Sultan of Jolo, Maibun, Sulu Archipelago, a parchment letter wound about a bamboo stick like an ancient papyrus manuscript, and also two native pearls, one pink and one black. The letter is written in Sanscrit.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. William Braunersreuther, U. S. N., feel much concern over a recent dispatch from the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station to the effect that this officer has been condemned by medical survey and detached from Manila for passage to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama. Mrs. Braunersreuther has been with her husband for the last year, and will accompany him to Yokohama.

Lieut. Thos. B. Briggs, U. S. A., retired, who resides at Delavan, Ill., had a little quiet celebration, all to himself, Saturday, March 9, all on account of it being just 54 years that day, since he and his company marched into Vera Cruz, Mexico, on March 9, 1847. Mr. Briggs is the only man that enlisted from Delavan, and is, in fact, the only soldier that enlisted from Tazewell County, Illinois, in that war that is now living.

The wounding in the hand of Capt. Robert J. Renney, 46th Vol. Inf., by an insurgent with a bolo is described by the Manila "New American" of Feb. 6. A portion of the 46th and detachments of A and D Troops, 6th Cav., were scouring the country in the Santa Cruz district south of Manila. One rebel captain, who was cornered, hurled a bolo at Captain Renney, who threw up his hand to ward it off, receiving a cutting that sent him to the surgeon for repairs.

The Surgeon General of the Army has recommended, and the President has appointed, Mrs. Dita H. Kinney, of New York, to be chief of the Nurse Corps as provided for under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which provides for the reorganization of the Regular Army. Mrs. Kinney is a nurse of great experience, being a graduate of the training school for nurses connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital. She has served in the Army and is highly recommended for efficiency in all the branches of her profession.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending March 20: Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N.; Col. E. Van A. Andrus, U. S. A.; and Mrs. Andrus; Malcolm P. Andrus, U. S. A.; Capt. C. E. Clark, U. S. N.; Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A.; and Miss Guenther; Col. W. A. Jones, U. S. A.; Comdr. J. M. Miller, U. S. N.; Col. H. B. Bristol, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Gen. C. C. Byrne, U. S. A.; and Mrs. C. C. Byrne; Surg. J. M. Moore, U. S. N.; Chaplain T. W. Barry, U. S. A.; and Capt. J. V. White, U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Hennessee, 11th U. S. Cav., has joined at Fort Myer, Va., from Cuba.

Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, Art. Corps, was in Bridgeton, N. J., this week and opened a temporary recruiting station.

Mrs. J. B. Fletcher is at 73 Archwood avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, where she had been called by the illness of her daughter.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Diminick, 2d Cav., under his recent promotion changes base from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Matanzas, Cuba.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Paul, 20th Inf., whose sick leave has just been extended four months, is at present residing at 28 West 33d street, New York.

Gen. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schwan sailed for Europe March 21 on the steamship Barbarossa. They go to Bremen via Southampton.

Lieut. Leof M. Harding, U. S. M. C., and wife are located at No. 6 East North avenue, Allegheny, Pa., Lieutenant Harding being on recruiting duty at Pittsburgh.

Lieut. A. A. Maybach, Art. Corps, a recent graduate, has joined at Fort Terry, N. Y., and has already been initiated into the duties of adjutant, recruiting officer and summary court.

Lieut. Col. A. G. Hennessee, of the Cavalry, arrived at Fort Myer, Va., March 19, assumed command of the post, and at once proceeded with the organization of the 11th Cavalry.

Miss Moon, daughter of Captain Moon, U. S. A., has been on a visit to her friend, Miss Nordstrum, at her home in 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after a visit to New Orleans, La.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker was a guest at the banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held on March 18 at Delmonico's, New York, in honor of the society's 117th anniversary.

Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Dewey were expected to leave Washington, D. C., this week for Aiken, S. C., as the Admiral has been suffering from a heavy cold and needs the beneficial change.

Mrs. Buttler, wife of Capt. William Cathcart Buttler, U. S. A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ben. Boyland Bradford, at her home, 1746 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during the absence of Captain Buttler in the Philippines.

Lieut. J. S. Battle, 11th Inf., left San Juan, P. R., this week to report to Colonel De Russy, 11th Inf., at Washington Barracks for duty as regimental adjutant, preparatory to a portion of regiment starting for the Philippines March 28.

Lieutenant Theall, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Theall are visiting Dr. John W. Bayne and Mrs. Bayne in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Theall was formerly Miss Lucy Bayne. Lieutenant and Mrs. Theall have decided to make Washington their future home, and will take a house in the West End early in the fall.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season at San Juan, P. R., was that on March 19 of Captain Osman Latrobe, Porto Rico Regiment, to Senorita Maria Ponce. The bride, who belongs to a prominent Spanish family, was given away by Col. J. A. Buchanan, commanding the district of Porto Rico. Captain Latrobe belongs to the distinguished Baltimore family of that name.

1st Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, 4th U. S. Inf., who resigned this week, was appointed to the Army as a 2d lieutenant from Indiana July 9, 1898, and was assigned to the 22d Inf. He was promoted 1st lieutenant May 14, 1899, and assigned to the 8th Inf. In February, 1900, he was transferred to the 1st Inf., and in May of the same year he was transferred to the 4th Inf.

Speaking of the leave of absence to visit the States granted Capt. Pegrum Witworth, who has been in charge of the water transportation office at Manila, the "Times" of that city on Feb. 1 said: "Captain Witworth has been constantly at his post for a long time, having come to the Philippines among the first, and by his untiring efforts has placed the water transportation in the excellent position it now enjoys, and well deserves his vacation."

The engagement is announced of Miss Freda Rogers and Mr. Giles. Miss Rogers is a daughter of the late Commodore Rogers, U. S. N. The wedding will take place early in the summer, and after a trip to England, the former home of Mr. Giles, they will return and make their future home in New York City, where Mr. Giles is a member of a firm of civil engineers. Miss Rogers and her sister are still in Porto Rico, where they have passed the winter and where Miss Freda met Mr. Giles, who was inspector under the U. S. Government of bridges and roads.

A correspondent writing from Wilmington, N. C., March 19 says: "Capt. O. S. Wiley, R. C. S., reported for duty March 18, relieving Captain Harrison of the cutter. H. M. Chase (Sr. Lieut.), J. J. Blair (Jr. Lieut.), were elected senior and junior lieutenants, respectively, of the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves. Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Jennings Bellamy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. H. Bellamy, of Wilmington, N. C., to Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, of the revenue cutter Algonquin, Wednesday, April 10, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents."

Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., was married in Yonkers, N. Y., March 20 to Miss Elizabeth Madden, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Madden, of Yonkers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, or the 1st Presbyterian Church, at the home of the bride's mother. Lieutenant Nones was attended by Lieut. C. C. Carson, of the Artillery Corps, while the maid of honor was Miss Mattie Nones, a sister of the bridegroom. After a wedding breakfast Lieutenant and Mrs. Nones left Yonkers for New Orleans, where the Lieutenant is stationed.

A number of important changes concerning officers of the Navy will occur under orders just issued. Capt. John McGowan, who has been in ill health for some time past, has been ordered detached from the command of the Key West Naval Station and directed to appear before a retiring board in Washington on April 6. He will be placed on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral, and will be succeeded as commandant at Key West by Comdr. A. B. Lillie, who has been on duty at the New York Yard. Capt. Bowman H. McCalla has been ordered home from the Asiatic Station to take command of the battleship Kearsarge, now at Pensacola, Fla. Captain McCalla will assume command of the Kearsarge on May 1, at New York. He will be succeeded in command of the Newark, now at Hong Kong, by Capt. James H. Dayton, who has been on special duty at Norfolk. Capt. William M. Folger, who commands the Kearsarge, will be detached from that vessel when she arrives at the New York Navy Yard in April next, and be assigned to duty as inspector of one of the lighthouse districts.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Trotter, M. H. S., is on duty at Havana, Cuba.

Major J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector on the staff of Major General Brooke, visited friends in Portland, Me., this week on his way to Great Diamond Island.

Lieut. Wilder Willing, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., and a recent graduate, has gone from there to Fort St. Philip to take charge at that sub-post.

Col. W. M. Wallace, 15th Cav., under his recent promotion changes base from Matanzas, Cuba, to the Presidio of San Francisco, where the regiment is being organized.

Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Art. Corps, a recent graduate, has reported at Fort Barrancas, and from there goes to Fort Picken, Fla., to command the detachment at that post.

Gen. Chas. F. Humphrey, who goes from China to Manila, will make first a tour of inspection of the islands and report for duty as chief quartermaster, Division of the Philippines, about June 1.

Dr. F. C. Van Vliet and his family have returned to their home in Shrewsbury, N. J., after passing the winter with General and Mrs. Van Vliet at 819 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Romeyn B. Ayres and daughter have just returned from a two weeks' trip to Havana, Cuba, where they were handsomely entertained by the Governor-General and the Spanish residents.

Col. W. C. Rafferty, 5th Cav., and two squadrons of his regiment, sailed March 18 from San Francisco for Manila on the transport Meade. Other troops sailed the same day on the transport Pennsylvania.

Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. A., retired, sailed for Bremen, Germany, on the North German Lloyd steamship Barbarossa on Thursday, March 21. His address is Embassy of United States, Berlin, Germany.

Capt. Lewis Baily, of the British Navy, and attache at the Washington Legation, visited the Navy Yard, New York, March 13. He was shown about by Comdr. Clifford H. West, senior aid to the commandant.

The epidemic of mumps and measles among the apprentices at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., was on the increase this week. Sixty-six cases are being treated at the Naval Hospital and some in the Newport Hospital.

Among Army officers visiting Governors Island, N. Y., this week to be examined for promotion are Major John McClellan, Capt. S. A. Wolf, J. S. Rogers, H. B. Moon, O. I. Straub and Lieuts. F. G. Mauldin, G. G. Gately and F. E. Harris.

The Committee of Arrangements for the annual Grant birthday banquet of 1901, at the Astoria, New York, April 27 next, includes Gen. G. M. Dodge, chairman; Generals Miles, Brooke, Porter, Merritt, Howard, Collins, King, Secretary of War Root, and many other distinguished personages.

Gen. Sam Pearson, from the Transvaal, is in New Orleans, for the purpose, it is said, of endeavoring to prevent the shipment of mules and horses to the British Army in South Africa. General Pearson served with General Botha and was assistant superintendent of the commissary department of the Boer Army.

Col. F. L. Guenther, Art. Corps, of Fort Monroe, was a visitor at the War Department this week, to receive instructions concerning the ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue of General Logan, in Washington on April 9, on which occasion he will command the troops which are to participate at the occasion.

Lieut. Augustus N. Mayer, U. S. N., who died March 15 at the hospital at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., was brought there from the Philippines, having been under treatment for some time at the hospital at Cavite. He was a native of Iowa, entered the Service in 1876 and had an excellent record. He was promoted lieutenant in February, 1897.

Announcement has been made in London of the appointment of Mesdames George Cornwallis West (formerly Lady Randolph Churchill) and Jennie Blow as Ladies of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Mr. J. J. Van Alen as an honorary Knight of Grace, in connection, respectively, with their work in fitting out the American hospital ship Maine and a field hospital for South Africa.

The recent appointment of Frederick B. Colby to the position of assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy recalls the fact that the name of Colby, by this action of the President, remains on the active list of the Naval Pay Corps, notwithstanding the retirement of Pay Inspector H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N., on March 4. Young Colby is a son of the retired pay inspector and will be assigned to duty as soon as he has qualified and accepted his commission.

Clarke Merchant, who graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1857, was elected president of the Schuylkill Traction Company at a meeting of the directors of the company on March 16 at Girardville, Pa. Mr. Merchant lives in Philadelphia, where he has had large business interests for over thirty years. After his graduation from Annapolis he entered into active service in the Navy, served with distinction during the Civil War, and rose to the rank of commander. He resigned his commission in 1885 and entered upon his present active business life.

The non-commissioned officers of the 54th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., bearing in mind the old maxim "The pen is mightier than the sword," presented their late company commander, Major Luigi Lomia, with an elegant gold pen on March 21, as a token of their esteem, although with a feeling of regret at the loss of a company commander who has always had the best interests of the company at heart. May the Major's future service be drawn in pleasant lines is the wish of every member of the 54th Company.

A daughter was born to the wife of Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin at Dover, N. J., March 10.

Poultney Bigelow is delivering a series of lectures on "Colonial Administration" at Columbia University under the auspices of the faculty of political science. No tickets are required for the lectures, which are given at 8.45 p. m. in room 309, Havemeyer, as follows: March 12, "The Latin Colonization Under Papal Auspices;" March 15, "Dutch Colonization (Including Boers);" March 19, "The British Empire;" March 26, "America as a Colonial Power." On Tuesday he appeared before the Quill Club at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, and spoke on the subject of the white man in the tropics. Mr. Bigelow spoke extemporaneously and gave an interesting account of his experience and observation in the tropics. His general conclusion was that there is no reason why the white man should not live and work with comfort and content in hot climates, provided he gives proper attention to sanitation, to diet and clothing and to his adaptation of his life in all respects to his environment.

GLORY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(From the New York Press, March 19.)

Light is not breaking in the Philippines. Day is coming in the Philippines. Light began to break over two years ago, when the hosts of Hispano-Indians, eager for the massacre and loot of the foreign quarter of Manila, and confident of their ability to drive the long-suffering and supposedly timid Americans into the sea, were themselves chased into the Pasig. From that hour to this, when even pessimistic General MacArthur, heretofore the hope of the hopeless, sees the end of "interminable" armed resistance in the surrender of Lieutenant General Trias, there has never been a backward step—there has never been even a halt—on the part of the wholly admirable servants of the Government who have so magnificently addressed themselves to this the most difficult expansion problem of modern time. We seem to be arriving suddenly in the Philippines. We have simply been marching all the time since General Otis held squirming Manila with one hand while he reached with the other for Malolos till now, when Judge Taft finds province after province pacified and prepares in the near future to set up in the palace of the Captain General as the first civil governor the archipelago ever had the successor of the old corrupt dual line of military and ecclesiastical oppressors.

What a world of pains and brains has been put in there since Yankee grip and grit has been getting the upper hand of this elusive mystery of Asian craft and Latin spirit—this wriggling, slimy, tropical snake of a rebellion with its lightning changes from "insurrecto" red to "amigo" white. What a tireless patience have had these untanked men at their thankless task; from Lawton with his whirlwind marches over the submerged rice fields, Young with his marvelous sweep through the trackless mountain wildernesses of Northern Luzon, Bates with his shrewd handling of the Morros of the southern archipelago; from the majors and colonels and brigadiers almost unmentioned in the dispatches, whom we hear of in a line and a half as administering the oath to 1,000 or 2,500 former insurgents in Negros or Panay, to the privates who have swum the streams and pierced the jungles and held the lonely outposts against odds of 50 to 1—all in a climate whose enervating influences send men home in a state of depression so fixed as to be taken for melancholy madness! What a splendid story is this of endurance and perseverance in a task which had not a single inspiration save the performance of duty, and whose geographical and topographical and ethnical difficulties are depressing to look back upon from this side of the globe; which must have been almost overwhelming to look forward to on the other! How un-American to those who take the superficial view of the national character has been this patient, plodding way of bringing in the Pax Americana, first with the Krag and then with the rope and then with the right of local self-government and the personal guarantees of the Constitution, till the Filipino sees at last that a foreign ruler is not of necessity a foreign robber, and so gives in!

But though doubt as to the political wisdom of our Philippine policy will long remain, doubt of its administrative conduct in the hands of the subordinates, military and civil, delegated to the work can no longer exist. The labors of these men in the last two years amid coldness at home and criticism abroad have made a good part that cannot be taken away, even if the complete pacification of the Philippines is as far off as that incalculably distant day of the complete civilization of the Filipinos. A splendid monument to Yankee patience, pluck, humanity and justice is found in the rough shape into which has already been licked this formless mass of blended races, mixed nationalities, confused civilizations which broke so dimly on our national horizon on the morning of Dewey's Day. This makes the later glory of the Philippines as steady in its glow as if less brilliant in its effulgence than the first.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON.

At meetings of the officers of the United States forces, Peking, China, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1900, a society known as "The Military Order of the Dragon" was organized.

The following extracts from the constitution will show the aims of the order and the eligibility to membership:

I. Officers of the United States forces at Peking being desirous of perpetuating the associations formed during the historic expedition for the relief of their distressed countrymen in China, organize a society which shall be known as the Military Order of the Dragon.

II. Membership in the Order shall be divided into three classes:

a. Active membership.—All officers of the United States Army, Regular, Volunteer, and acting assistant surgeons, and authorized Volunteer staff officers, who served under orders in North China between June 15 and Oct. 1, 1900, and all officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who served under orders in North China or in the Gulf of Pechili, between June 15 and Oct. 1, 1900, and the representatives and diplomatic officers of the United States at Tien-Tsin and Peking during said period, shall be eligible to membership in the order and shall be members upon payment of fees and dues hereinafter provided.

b. Hereditary membership.—Male descendants of 21 years of age, or over, of those who are eligible to membership of the first class may become members of the second class upon election as hereinafter provided.

c. Honorary membership.—All members of foreign diplomatic corps present at Peking during the interval between June 15 and Oct. 1, 1900; all military officers of foreign military services there present or engaged in the operations for the relief of Tien-Tsin and Peking, and civilians actively engaged against the enemy during the siege of the legations, or accompanying relief expedition on the march, may become honorary members of the order upon election by the committee hereinafter constituted.

Provided: That all members of kindred societies organized by officers of the allied forces engaged shall be honorary members without further action of the committee.

The initiation fee shall be three dollars and the annual fees shall not exceed two dollars (gold).

The officers of the order as elected are as follows:

President, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; First Vice-President, Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N.; Second Vice-President, Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf.; Registrar, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th U. S. Cav.

Executive Committee.—For one year, Comdr. F. M. Wise, U. S. N.; Major Geo. P. Scriven, U. S. V.; Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Wm. B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf. For two years.—Capt. R. B. Paddock,

6th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. L. R. Burgess, 5th U. S. Art.; Lieut. W. H. McGrann, U. S. N.

Officers and others desirous of becoming members of the order will please communicate with the secretary, Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th U. S. Inf., as a committee on design for insignia, has submitted sketches which embody a gold dragon suspended by a yellow ribbon.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Major General, U. S. V., President.

FRANK DE W. RAMSEY,
Captain, 9th U. S. Inf., Secretary.

DEATH OF LIEUT. E. J. HINCKEN.

A strange silence shrouded the death in the Philippines on Jan. 29 of 2d Lieut. E. J. Hincken, of the 44th Vol. Inf., keeping his family, who live in Philadelphia, in ignorance of his fate for weeks after he had passed away. Had a notice of his demise not appeared in the Army and Navy Journal on March 2 his family might even yet know nothing of their loss. One of his family saw the notice. It was the first intimation they had that all was not well with the young officer. Communication was at once had with the War Department, and after "a delay of several days," the Philadelphia "Inquirer" says, the correctness of our obituary announcement was confirmed. In the last list of casualties published by the War Department appeared this note: "Killed in action, 2d Lieut. Elias J. Hincken, 44th Inf., Jan. 29, 1901." No place of death is given. The Manila "Times" of Feb. 15 describes briefly the death of Lieutenant Hincken. Its correspondent at Cebu, Island of Cebu, says that Lieut. Hincken, with a detachment of thirty men of Co. I, 44th Vol. Inf., left Anturias for Balamban in the night of Jan. 29. When about a mile from Anturias, which is on the west coast, they were attacked by insurgents. Lieutenant Hincken and five men of the advance guard were killed and four were wounded. Details of the fighting, in which probably the little band was overwhelmed, are lacking. Lieutenant Hincken left Cebu on Jan. 22 to join his company, then stationed at Balamban. In the "New American" of Manila it is stated that the enemy numbered 100 riflemen and 150 bolomen, and attacked Lieutenant Hincken in front and both flanks while the Detachment was crossing the Guinabasen river, Capt. J. L. Malley, 44th Vol. Inf., went to the assistance of the Detachment and recovered the dead bodies, which were badly mutilated. The blood in the trenches indicated the rebel loss was considerable. The insurgents used two cannons during the engagement. It is said the insurrecto command comprised the entire rebel force of Cebu.

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral services over the remains of the late James C. Abrams, 7th N. Y., were held in the Church of the Puritan, New York, on March 14. Among the many Puritans, New York, on March 14. Among the many command of Col. Daniel Appleton, and 150 members of the veteran association, Gen. George Moore Smith and staff. At the conclusion of the service the regiment and veterans escorted the body to the 125th street station of the New York and Harlem Railroad, where the coffin was placed on a special train and taken to Kensico Cemetery.

The remains of E. Belmar Hughes, retired drum major of the Marine Band and former sergeant major of the 10th Inf., to whose military career we referred last week, were buried with military honors at New Rochelle, troops from Fort Slocum participating.

The remains of Lieut. Louis P. Smith, who was assistant surgeon in the Army, and who died at Manila, Jan. 8 last, were interred in Arlington, Va., with military honors on March 13.

Francis John Heiberger, a well-known retired merchant tailor, died at his home, 722 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C., March 6, of heart failure, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born near Breslau, Germany, and came to America in 1847, settling in Norfolk. He removed to Washington in 1851, and was engaged in the merchant tailoring business until two years ago, when he retired.

Many will regret to learn of the death at New Haven, Ct., March 19 of the aged widow of John W. French, D. D., chaplain and professor at the U. S. Military Academy for many years. He died July 8, 1871. The widow had almost reached her 80th year.

Col. Edward Augustus Palfrey, who died at Hammond, La., March 19 aged 71, was graduated from West Point in 1851 and promoted to the infantry, became 1st lieutenant 7th Infantry in 1856 and resigned Aug. 1, 1857. He settled in New Orleans, was Quartermaster General of Louisiana from 1857 to 1861 and served in the Confederate Army during the entire Civil War as major and A. A. G. Upon his return to civil life he became President of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, of New Orleans, and was appointed a member of the Board of Liquidation of the city debt. He had lived in retirement at Hammond for several years.

The remains of Major Frank H. Edmunds, U. S. A., and Capt. F. H. Page, U. S. V., who died in Cuba of yellow fever, were interred with military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery, Va.

The official list of deaths of officers occurring between Feb. 15 and March 15, 1901, as reported by the Adjutant General's Office is as follows: Col. William J. Volkmar, retired, March 4, 1901, at Pasadena, Cal.; Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, retired, March 3, 1901, at Portland, Ore.; Capt. Charles E. Clarke, retired, Feb. 1, 1901, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; Capt. David A. Irwin, retired, Feb. 28, 1901, at Orchard Lake, Mich.; Capt. Robert Pollock, retired, Feb. 24, 1901, at Cornelius, Ore.; Capt. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav., March 9, 1901, at Peking, China; Prof. Peter S. Michie, U. S. M. A., Feb. 16, 1901, at West Point, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Gustave Moret, assistant surgeon, Porto Rico Regiment, at Henry Barracks, P. R., March 3, 1901.

General Chaffee's leniency in regard to executions of Boxers meets with the approval of the War Department. While in other quarters in Peking executions have been taking place almost daily, there have been none in the American quarter, and a criticism is heard in a London paper of this humane policy. The American regulations are very strict as to what may or may not be done during military occupation. General Chaffee has adopted as his guide G. O. No. 100, issued during the War of the Rebellion by President Lincoln. It directs the American troops, whenever they are occupying conquered territory, to observe the strictest rules of justice and mercy.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY LANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

G. O. 36, MARCH 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the details of the methods of conducting the technical instruction of artillery troops and target practice with coast artillery.

Practice will be with such breech-loading seacoast ordnance (guns and mortars and subcalibers) as may be available at the posts designated. Where the 8-inch converted rifle forms part of the armament additional practice will be had with this gun.

Boards will be appointed to determine the area within which targets are to be placed, charts to show the limit for each separate group and the areas of greatest advantage will be submitted with the report. In landlocked harbors the range must be such that the angle of fall will prevent ricochets. The kind of place to be used by a company is to be announced annually in orders, giving the number of rounds and the kind of projectile for each caliber. Twenty rounds and 2,000 subcalibers will be allowed for the 6-pdr. R. F. and the 13-pdr. R. F., and half of that amount for the other guns, five rounds from the 8, 10 and 12 inch B. L. rifles being with service charges. Only fixed ammunition will be used with the subcaliber tubes. All practice will be at moving targets. The practice will be exclusively by company, and the records will not be consolidated.

The range party will be taken, when practicable, from other companies, so that all the officers and men of the company firing may be present during the practice, none being excused except when the necessities of the Service preclude attendance.

Three or more floating targets of the standard form will be kept in readiness at each post. At posts provided with steam-launch service, the targets in use will, if necessary, be brought in and placed under guard at night.

Five rounds for each kind of powder for each type of gun is to be allowed for testing previous to the commencement of the season for target practice, any variation from the standard authorizing a change in the weight of the charge.

Instructions and suitable forms for building up cartridges which differ in weight from the standard practice and service charges will be issued by the Ordnance Department.

Where the departure from the standard is too great the powder will be subjected to treatment at the post, and condemned if it fails to pass a second test. Ballistic machines will be furnished for this firing.

Non-commissioned officers will, in general, be selected from gunners.

A qualified gunner will be rated as such for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for his re-examination, unless he has, during that time, been out of the Artillery Service for more than three months.

A second-class gunner may, on his own application, be permitted to compete, at any annual examination, for classification as first-class gunner.

Although the gunner is responsible for the adjustment of the sights and laying the gun under the gun commander, the officer in immediate charge of the guns must take every precaution to satisfy himself that the true object is aimed at, that no error is made that may endanger the range party or others, and that costly ammunition is not thrown away. He may verify the adjustment of the sight and direct the gunner to make any necessary correction.

A certain proportion of the qualified gunners from each company, including non-commissioned officers, designated by the company commander by name, will be sent every year to the Artillery School for instruction in the specialist course. The proportion to be sent will be announced in orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

Those who pass the examination at the end of the course will receive certificates as gunnery specialists, and will be granted one month's furlough if desired before being required to join their companies. Those who fail to pass the examination will be required to rejoin their companies immediately.

The order, which is a very long one, gives full details as to carrying on the technical instruction and practice plotting shots, making detailed record of the results, the examination of gunners, etc., etc.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. William M. Wallace (promoted from Lieutenant colonel, 2d Cav.) to the 15th Cav., to date from March 1, 1901. He will proceed to join his regiment. Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Diminick (promoted from major, 10th Cav.) to the 2d Cav., to date from March 1, 1901. He will join his regiment. Major George L. Scott (promoted from captain, 6th Cav.) to the 10th Cav., to date from March 1, 1901. (March 16, H. Q. A.) The officers of the cavalry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

Majors Promoted from Captains.

Daniel C. Pearson, promoted from 2d Cav., assigned to 2d Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
George A. Dodd, from 3d Cav. to 14th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Henry H. Wright, from 9th Cav. to 9th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Herbert E. Tuthery, from 1st Cav. to 11th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Luther R. Hare, from 7th Cav. to 12th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Thaddeus W. Jones, from 10th Cav. to 13th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Francis H. Hardie, from 3d Cav. to 14th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
George K. Hunter, from 3d Cav. to 15th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Charles M. O'Connor, from 8th Cav. to 14th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.
Louis A. Craig, from 6th Cav. to 15th Cav. Feb. 17, 1901.
Wilber E. Wilder, from 4th Cav. to 14th Cav. Feb. 13, 1901.
John F. Guilfoyle, from 9th Cav. to 12th Cav. Feb. 23, 1901.
Charles H. Watts, from 5th Cav. to 5th Cav. Feb. 23, 1901.
Frank A. Edwards, from 1st Cav. to 12th Cav. Feb. 23, 1901.
Eugene A. Ellis, from 8th Cav. to 13th Cav. Feb. 23, 1901.
Matthias W. Day, from 9th Cav. to 15th Cav. Feb. 23, 1901.
Walter L. Finley, from 9th Cav. to 11th Cav. Feb. 23, 1901.

Captains Promoted from 1st Lieutenants.

Jesse McI. Carter, promoted from 5th Cav., assigned to 14th Cav. Feb. 2, 1901.

Harry G. Trout, from 2d Cav. to 2d Cav., Troop E, Feb. 2, 1901.
Edward C. Brooks, from 6th Cav. to 2d Cav., Troop F, Feb. 2, 1901.
Malvern Hill Barnum, from 10th Cav. to 8th Cav., Troop M, Feb. 2, 1901.
Letcher Hardeman, from 10th Cav. to 11th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901.
Edmund S. Wright, from 1st Cav. to 1st Cav., Feb. 2, 1901.
William H. Hay, from 10th Cav. to 10th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901.
Major Dodd will remain on duty with the 3d Cav. until further orders; Major Hardie will join the 11th Cav. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major Hunter will join the 10th Cav. at the Presidio of San Francisco; Major Craig will proceed to join the 15th Cav. at the Presidio of San Francisco; Major O'Connor will join the 14th Cav. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major Guilfoyle will join the 12th Cav. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Major Watts will join that portion of his regiment now en route to the division of the Philippines; Major Edwards will join the 12th Cav. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Major Day will join the 15th Cav. at the Presidio of San Francisco; Major Finley will join the 11th Cav. at Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. Carter is relieved from further duty with the Porto Rico Regiment, and will join the 14th Cav. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. Hardeman will join the 11th Cav. at Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. Hay will join the 10th Cav. at Fort Myer, Va.; Captains of cavalry who are not assigned to troops in this order will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and promotions in the Regular and Volunteer Army, were made by the President during the past week:
Under provisions of Act Feb. 2, 1901: Lieut.-Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, to be Inspector General with the rank of colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Hughes, appointed brigadier-general.
Major John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, to be Inspector General with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Garlington, promoted.

REGULAR ARMY.

To be first lieutenants of Cavalry, to date from Feb. 2, 1901:
2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, 2d Cav., vice Thayer, 2d Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., vice Haines, 5th Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Lawning Parsons, 9th Cav., vice Stewart, 4th Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., vice Harris, 4th Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., vice Stewart, 4th Cav., promoted.
2d Lieut. Francis H. Page, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. George E. Mitchell, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James N. Munro, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William S. Valentine, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Smithers, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Stryker, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank E. McCoy, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Under Act Feb. 2, 1901, to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers with rank of captain:
Thomas W. Jackson, of Penn., March 15.
William Alden, of Mass., March 15.
George P. Peed, of Penn., March 11.
Frank W. Dudley, of Cal., March 11.
John Carling, of New York, March 11.
George S. Wallace, of Penn., March 11.
Laurel B. Sandall, of Mich., March 11.
Timothy P. Gouding, of Mass., March 11.
Chas. F. De Mey, of Ky., March 11.
Bruce Foulkes, of Cal., March 11.
Henry W. Elliot, of Conn., March 11.
H. Eugene Stafford, of N. Y., March 11.
Wallace H. Dade, of Ill., March 11.
Fred. F. Sprague, of Cal., March 11.
Rene Vandam, at large, March 11.
Fred. M. Barney, of N. Y., March 11.
William G. Miller, of Pa., March 11.
John C. Orr, of Pa., March 11.
Arthur D. Prentice, of Cal., March 11.
E. W. Ames, of Ill., March 11.
Wm. H. Tukey, of Mass., March 11.
Geo. H. Jones, of Ohio, March 11.
Fred. H. Moshart, of D. C., March 11.
H. L. Moore, of Ind., March 11.
Verdo B. Gregory, of Wis., March 11.
Clarence H. Lang, of Ala., March 11.
H. H. Rutherford, of Mo., March 11.
Geo. A. Zeller, of Ill., March 11.
Walter C. Chidester, of Ohio, March 11.
Palmer H. Lyon, of N. Y., March 11.
Edwin C. Shattuck, of Mass., March 11.
P. D. Branch, of N. Y., March 11.
Ira Ayer, of N. Y., March 11.
Albert L. Miller, of Wis., March 11.
Chas. G. Elcher, of Pa., March 11.
John J. Repetti, of D. C., March 11.
Gilbert I. Cullen, of Ohio, March 11.
Raymond E. Whalen, of Ohio, March 11.
Cyrus D. Lloyd, of D. C., March 11.
William E. McPherson, of Mass., March 11.
Wilson Murray, of Mo., March 11.
Thomas H. Landor, of Ohio, March 11.
Chas. A. Cattermole, of Ohio, March 11.
Robert Boyd, of D. C., March 11.
John S. Hill, of Pa., March 11.
Donald P. McCord, of Mo., March 11.
John T. H. Slayter, of Mass., March 11.
Henry Pick, of N. Y., March 11.
James B. Pascoe, of N. Y., March 11.
Chas. H. Stearns, of Mo., March 11.
Oscar W. Woods, of N. Y., March 11.
Arthur Jordan, of Va., March 11.
Perceval S. Rossiter, of Ind., March 11.
Thomas W. Bath, of Ind., March 11.
Vernon K. Earthman, of Tenn., March 11.
Carl R. Hexamer, of Conn., March 11.
Geo. L. Painter, of Cal., March 11.
Starling S. Wilcox, of Ohio, March 11.
William W. Calhoun, of La., March 11.
Allen D. McLean, of Mich., March 11.
Robert A. Anderson, of Miss., March 11.
William O. Davies, of Col., March 11.
Frank DuBois, of N. Y., March 11.
S. K. Carson, of N. Y., March 11.
G. E. Means, of Ala., March 11.
J. B. Thomas, of N. Y., March 11.
Paul T. Dessez, of D. C., March 11.
John F. Minor, of Cal., March 11.
Edwin P. Hayward, of Neb., March 11.
Vernon J. Hooper, of Mich., March 11.
Najeeb M. Saleeby, of N. Y., March 11.
E. C. Poey, of D. C., March 11.
W. Edson Apple, of Pa., March 11.
H. J. Schlageter, of Cal., March 11.
G. K. Sims, of Mo., March 11.
Lewis T. Griffith, of N. Y., March 11.
Chas. B. Nichols, of Col., March 11.
William D. Shelby, of Ind., March 11.
Alva S. Pints, of Neb., March 11.
William R. Davis, of Va., March 11.
Loren B. T. Johnson, of D. C., March 11.
Chas. W. Hack, of Minn., March 11.
Frank D. Pease, of N. Dak., March 11.
Thomas C. Longins, of Ga., March 11.
Compton Wilson, of Va., March 11.
Chas. R. Gill, of N. Y., March 11.
Chas. E. MacDonald, of N. Y., March 11.
F. Furell, of N. Y., March 11.
William F. Tanner, of N. Y., March 11.
Ira A. Allen, of N. Y., March 11.

Under Act Feb. 2, 1901, Sec. 13, to be surgeons of Vols. with rank of major, to date from March 11, 1901:
Herbert W. Cardwell, of Oregon; Henry F. Hoyt, of Minn.; Samuel T. Armstrong, of N. Y.; Geo. H. Penrose, of Utah; William F. de Wiedman, of Kans.; Ira C. Brown, of N. Y.; Frederick J. Combe, of Texas; Franklin A. Meacham, of Utah; Chas. M. Drake, of Ga.; Thomas C. Chalmers, of N. Y.; John R. McDill, of Wisconsin; John R. Hereford, of Mo.; Luther B. Grandy, of Ga.; Seaton Norman, La.; S. O. Beasley, from at large; James C. Minor, of Ark.; Frederick Hadra, of Texas; John A. Metzger, of Pa.; Thomas B. Anderson, at large; Chas. L. Furbush, of Pa.; William H. Cook, of Calif.

To be assistant surgeon of Vols. with rank of captain from March 15:
Thomas W. Jackson, of Pa.; William Alder, of Mass.; Joseph C. Carlington, of Ga.; James G. McKay, of Pa., March 15.
Ernest K. Johnstone, of Cal., March 15.
Julius A. Escobar, of N. Y., from March 19.
To be surgeon of Vols. with rank of major, from March 14:
Captain George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. Army.

Volunteer Line Promotions.

1st Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 34th Inf., to be captain Feb. 23, vice Gibson, honorably discharged.
2d Lieut. Thomas J. Shaw, 34th Inf., to be first lieutenant Feb. 23, vice Heaton, promoted.
Sergeant Major William E. Edson, 29th Inf., to be second lieutenant March 12, vice Halley, promoted.
2d Lieut. William A. Haycraft, 44th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 12, vice Terack, honorably discharged.
2d Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant Feb. 23, vice White, resigned.
2d Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 15, vice Elmore, resigned.
Quartermaster Sergeant Charles L. Canlier, 39th Inf., to be second lieutenant March 15, vice Williams, promoted.
1st Lieut. Frederick J. Barrows, 30th Inf., to be captain March 17, vice Fitzgerald, honorably discharged.
2d Lieut. Chas. W. Bear, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant Feb. 20, vice Wells, resigned.
2d Lieut. Francis J. Ellison, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 17, vice Barrows, promoted.
2d Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Jr., 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 17, vice Corbett, honorably discharged.
1st Sergt. Ernest L. Hamilton, Co. E, 30th Inf., to be second lieutenant March 19, vice Pack, promoted.
1st Sergt. William H. Wilder, Co. D, 30th Inf., to be second lieutenant March 19, vice Bear, promoted.
1st Lieut. George L. Hicks, Asst. Surg., 35 Inf., to be assistant surgeon with rank of captain Feb. 20, vice Devrey, 30th Inf., honorably discharged.
1st Lieut. Jerry M. White, 48th Inf., to be captain March 17, vice Oliver, honorably discharged.
2d Lieut. Wilson Ballard, 48th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 17, vice White, promoted.

G. O. 4, MARCH 14, DEPT. TEXAS.

Amends Par. II, G. O. No. 2, c. 3, these headquarters, to read as follows:
At all posts supplied with mountain and machine guns, practice will be had during the current target season. The expenditure of ammunition will be governed by G. O. 24, c. 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

G. O. 29, FEB. 7, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. V., will stand relieved from command of the Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, and as Provost Marshal General, Manila, on Feb. 20, 1901, and will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for assignment to command of the first district of his Dept.
Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Inspector General of the Division, to take effect Feb. 20, 1901, and is assigned to duty on that date as Provost Marshal General, Manila, and commanding Separate Brigade, Provost Guard.
Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Inspector General, and assigned to duty and announced as Inspector General of the Division, to date from Feb. 20, 1901.

G. O. 6, MARCH 4, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Announces that the period for practical instruction of the troops of this command for the present year will be from April 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

G. O. 15, FEB. 12, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila, Feb. 20, 1901, for the purpose of conducting the competitive examination of enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Army who may be ordered before it for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Regular Army. Detail—Col. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav.; Major W. R. Hall, surgeon; Major W. P. Kendall, surgeon; Capt. P. S. Bomus, 1st Cav.; Capt. H. E. Robinson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Snow, 7th Art.

G. O. 4, MARCH 11, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Announces that owing to the present diminished condition of the garrisons in this Department no regular target season for small arms will be announced for the current year, but instructions are issued for such practice.

G. O. 10, MARCH 12, DEPT. MISSOURI.

1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 39th Inf., U. S. V., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.
H. C. MERRIAM,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

G. O. 3, FEB. 5, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Dagupan, Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., of which Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, Q. M., 17th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 17th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pvt. Frank McKen, Co. C, 17th Inf., found guilty of manslaughter in killing Sergt. Joseph McEntee, Co. C, 17th Inf., by shooting him with a Colt's revolver, calibre 38. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined in a penitentiary for the period of his natural life. Major General Wheaton approved the sentence, which will be executed at Bilibid prison, Manila, P. I.

G. O. 11, JAN. 23, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Confirms the verbal orders of the department commander, Nov. 30, 1900, detailing 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., as A. A. G., Department of Southern Luzon, in addition to his duty as acting ordnance officer of the Department.

G. O. 12, JAN. 20, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Manila, of which Col. J. H. Dorst, 45th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. W. J. Snow, 7th Art., was judge advocate, for the trial of James Dugan, late private Troop D, 11th Cav., U. S. V., on a charge of murder. He was found guilty of wilfully killing Sergt. Columbus L. Black, Troop D, 11th Cav., by cutting his throat with a razor, the said sergeant being at the time in the execution of his office as sergeant of the guard at Legaspi, P. I., on or about the 25th day of December, 1900. The accused was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for the remainder of his natural life at Bilibid. General Bates confirmed the sentence.

G. O. 13, JAN. 31, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster, U. S. A., is announced as chief paymaster of the Department, relieving Major James Canby, additional paymaster, U. S. V., of his duties as chief paymaster only. Major Canby is assigned to station at Manila, P. I.

G. O. 14, FEB. 5, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Guinobatan,

Albay, P. I., of which Major W. C. Forbush, 9th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. K. W. Walker, 9th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pvt. William Victor, Troop H, 9th Cav., found guilty of assaulting a native woman. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment at Bilibid, dishonorable discharge, with loss of all pay and allowances.

G. O. 6, JAN. 23, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Announces the following appointments of collectors of internal revenue: 3d District—1st Lieut. D. B. Mulliken, 6th Inf., to be collector at Danao and Escalante, Negros, P. I.; 2d Lieut. S. S. Furbush, 6th Inf., to be collector at La Carlota, Negros, P. I.

G. O. 3, FEB. 1, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Gives instructions for the observance of Saturday, Feb. 2, the day of the funeral of the late Queen Victoria, as a mark of respect to the memory of Her Imperial Majesty.

G. O. 7, JAN. 19, M. G. P. I.

Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, 37th Inf., is relieved from duty as associate justice of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 8, JAN. 22, M. G. P. I.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, U. S. A., is announced as assistant secretary to the Military Governor in the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 19, JAN. 23, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Inspector General of the Division, relieving Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, U. S. A., who is announced as assistant to the Inspector General.

G. O. 30, FEB. 7, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces the appointment by the Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station, of Capt. T. S. Borden, U. S. M. C., as provost judge for the district of Cavite, Province of Cavite, Island of Luzon, to relieve 1st Lieut. E. E. West, U. S. M. C.

G. O. 31, FEB. 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions for a board of officers to meet for the competitive examination of enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Army for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

DIVISION OF PHILIPPINE ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. George L. Byram, 27th Inf., will report to the Inspector General of the Division, for duty as assistant in his office. (Feb. 15, D. P.)

Major Robert A. Abernethy, 36th Inf. (1st lieutenant, 6th Art.), will be detached from duty with that regiment, prior to its departure for the U. S., and will report to the A. G. of the Division. (Jan. 24, D. P.)

Private John H. Schmidt, Co. A, 34th Inf., having been found guilty of murder by a G. C. M. at Lingayen, Pangasinan, was sentenced, "To be hanged by the neck until dead, all members of the court concurring therein." President McKinley commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor in a penitentiary for the period of his natural life. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Albert M. Pettit, 39th Inf., is honorably discharged to take effect March 25, 1901. (March 16, H. Q. A.)
The following named officers of the 27th Inf., U. S. V., who belong to the Regular Service, will be detached from duty with that regiment prior to its departure for the U. S., and will report as indicated: Lieut. Col. George L. Byram (captain, 6th Cav.), to the adjutant general of the Division; Major Ogden Hafferty, surgeon (captain and assistant surgeon), to the chief surgeon of the Division. (Feb. 5, D. P.)

The following officers of the 27th Inf. will not accompany that regiment to the U. S., but will remain on special duty in Philippine Islands, with a view to their muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Capt. Howard Atkinson and Julien E. Gaujot, 1st Lieut. Matthew T. E. Ward, and 2d Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Charles E. Carpenter, Allen T. Crockett and James G. Taylor, on duty with Ilocano scouts in the Dept. of Northern Luzon; Capt. George W. Brandle, at San Isidro; 1st Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Baker, on duty with native scouts in the Dept. of Northern Luzon; Capt. James D. Fauntleroy and Zan F. Collett, in Manila; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, Q. M., at Manila; 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, with Macabebe scouts in the Dept. of Northern Luzon; 2d Lieut. William H. Raymond, on duty in connection with construction of roads and bridges, Dept. of Southern Luzon; 2d Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, at Malolos, and 2d Lieut. Charles Schneider, Jr., assistant to internal revenue officer, 3d District, Dept. of Northern Luzon. (Feb. 6, D. P.)

The following named officers of the 26th Inf. will not accompany that regiment to the U. S., but will remain on special duty in these islands, with a view to their muster out not later than June 30, 1901: Capt. Harry Bell, on duty as assistant to the chief of staff and A. G. at headquarters; Capt. Charles W. Mead, on duty with the U. S. Philippine Commission; Capt. Smith K. Fitzhugh, on duty in the office of the chief engineer of the Division; Capt. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, on duty with the China Relief Expedition at Peking, China; Major William H. Bishop and Q. A. Braden, Capt. Warren H. Ickis, Carl L. Stone, Harry A. Hegeman, Henry Steers, Frederick R. Dodge, Will H. Point and Loren E. Cheever, 1st Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell and George T. Bowman, 2d Lieut. Frank L. Hemsted and George J. Oden, on duty in the office of the Provost Marshal General, Manila; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 1st Lieut. Milo C. Corey, Fred E. Smith, Ben Lear, Jr., Samuel W. Widdfield and Winfield Harper, and 2d Lieut. William B. Graham, Lyle H. Pedlar, Israel F. Costello and George K. Wilson, on duty with battalion of Macabebe scouts; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Lennox; 1st Lieut. William F. Wynne, on duty as collector of internal revenue in the 8th District, Dept. of Northern Luzon; 2d Lieut. John A. Huntman, on duty in connection with construction of a railroad in the Provinces of Pangasinan, Union and Benguet, Luzon; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, on duty with Ilocano scouts, 1st District, Dept. of Northern Luzon. (Jan. 24, D. P.)

Major William E. Craighill, 40th Inf., U. S. V. (captain, C. E., U. S. A.), is assigned, with station in Manila, P. I., to supervisory control of harbor improvements. (Feb. 11, D. P.)

Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav. (lieutenant colonel, 43d Inf.), Capt. William B. Reynolds and Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Vinton, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Means, George H. Estes, Jr., Charles C. Smith, Capt. C. W. Gordon, T. Richardson and Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Conrat H. Lanza, 3d Art.; Alfred A. Starbird and C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, William B. Sinclair, Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James K. Parsons, Arthur M. Shipp, Henry M. Bankhead, Alfred M. Wilson and Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf., will report before the examining board constituted by Par. 2, S. O. 17, c. 3, D. P., for examination. (Jan. 24, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William L. Kenly, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. William G. Haan, 3d Art. (captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th Art. (captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Gustave W. Stevens, 6th Art. (captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.); Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf. (major, 30th Inf.); 1st Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, 10th U. S. Inf. (captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf. (captain and A. C. S., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. George E. Stewart, 19th Inf., will report before examining board for examination. (Jan. 26, D. P.)
Capt. George A. Dodd, 4d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Samuel

W. Noyes, 2nd Inf., now patients at Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, and at Manila, respectively, will report before examining board for examination. (Jan. 23, D. P.)

G. O. 32, MARCH 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPT. SCHWENK.

G. O. 33, MARCH 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Before a general court-martial which convened at New York City, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901, and of which Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art., was president, and Capt. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, U. S. A., retired.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the first Article of War."
Charge II.—"Making and causing to be presented a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

The specifications allege the duplication of pay accounts with the accompanying offence of making a false certificate thereon. His accounts from February and April, 1899, were cashed by the First National Bank of Bound Brook and by Byron O. Beal of New York, and that for October by Mr. Beal and E. S. Farrow. He also endorsed a triplicate account for October in blank and caused it to be presented to Col. C. I. Wilson, assistant paymaster general, U. S. A.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty." Finding on all of the charges and specifications "Guilty."

And the court does therefore sentence him, Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, U. S. A., retired, "To be dismissed the Army of the United States." The President approved the sentence March 11.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, U. S. A., retired, will take effect March 20, 1901, from which date Capt. Schwenk will cease to be an officer of the Army.

G. O. 34, MARCH 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes President McKinley's proclamation of the death of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, published in the Army and Navy Journal of March 16.

G. O. 35, MARCH 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes the following acts of Congress:
I. Act authorizing Secretary of War to grant right of way for railroad through Fort Ontario Military Reservation in State of New York to Oswego and Rome Railroad Company.
II. Act for relief of Bvt. Col. Thos. P. O'Reilly.
III. Act for relief of Nathan S. Jarvis.
IV. Act authorizing appointment of James A. Hutton to a captaincy of infantry in the U. S. A.
V. Act for relief of Isaac R. Dunkelberger.

G. O. 37, MARCH 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
The telegraphic instructions to department commanders of the 10th inst., transferring the following-named troops to the Division of the Philippines and directing they be sent to San Francisco, Cal., in ample time to sail from there on the dates specified in each case, are confirmed.

First Inf.—Third Bat., from the Dept. of the Missouri; Co's K and L to sail on the transport Kilpatrick April 5, 1901; Co's I and M on the transport Logan April 15, 1901.

Fifth Inf.—The lieutenant colonel and 2d Bat., from the Dept. of the Lakes; to sail on the transport Buird April 1, 1901. This battalion will be filled, as nearly as practicable, to the maximum by assignment of recruits and by voluntary transfers from the 25th U. S. Inf.

Seventh Inf.—Co's C and M, from the Dept. of the Columbia; Co. D, from the Dept. of the Colorado, and Co. H, from the Dept. of California; to sail on the transport Hancock March 25, 1901.

Eleventh Inf.—Headquarters, field, staff, band, and 1st and 2d Bats., from the Dept. of the East; headquarters, field, staff, band, and 3d Bat. to sail on the transport Kilpatrick April 5, 1901; the 1st Bat. on the transport Logan April 15, 1901.

Sixth Cav.—2d squadron, Troops E and H, from the Dept. of the Columbia, and Troops F and G, from the Dept. of California; to sail on the transport Hancock March 25, 1901.

Ninth Cav.—3d squadron from the Dept. of the Colorado; to sail on the transport Logan April 15, 1901.

Tenth Cav.—2d squadron, from the Dept. of Texas; to sail on the transport Logan April 15, 1901.

Fifteenth Cav.—Troops C and D, from the Dept. of California; to sail on the transport Buird April 1, 1901.

Troops and companies will, as far as practicable, be filled to the maximum by assignment of recruits or transfers. Officers and men unit for active service and enlisted men who have three months or less to serve and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist will be left at stations; non-commissioned officers left behind will not be reduced in consequence thereof.

Department commanders will by concert of action arrange details of movements, provide troops temporarily for posts which would be left without sufficient garrisons. Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce enlisted men to go to the Philippine Islands who have relatives dependent upon them to make allotments of pay, as provided for in G. O., No. 149, Aug. 17, 1899, from this office, reporting their names to the Adjutant General of the Army.

CIRCULAR 9, MARCH 21, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:
Officers Detailed in Staff Department—Under Act of Feb. 2, 1901—Official Designation—Officers detailed for duty and to fill vacancies in the several staff departments, under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, should in fulfilling their official signatures use their proper title in the arm from which detailed and also that of the staff position, occupied, e. g., "Major of Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General," "Major Art. Corps, Inspector General," "Captain of Cavalry, Q. M.," etc.—(General division, March 13, 1901.)

II. Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in the claim of Charles Etzel, an enlisted man, for extra-duty pay for duty performed in the Q. M.'s Dept. at Benicia Barracks, California. By S. O., No. 22, Benicia Barracks, Cal., Sept. 1, 1900, Etzel, private, Siege Bat. O, 7th Art., was detailed "on special duty as laborer in the Q. M.'s Dept." By S. O., No. 31, Sept. 25, 1900, he was relieved from duty. The post Q. M. reports that Etzel was employed in the clothing and storeroom and in such other places as required. After quoting from Par. 164, Army Regulations, and the act of May 24, 1900 (31 Stat., 212), Comptroller Mitchell says: "The order directing Etzel to perform duty, designated as 'special duty,' in the Q. M.'s Dept. does not in itself create or destroy his right to receive extra pay if the duty performed comes within the terms of the foregoing appropriation. From the statement of the post Q. M. it would appear that he was employed in 'constant labor' in the Q. M.'s Dept. for a period of 'not less than ten days,' and I am of the opinion that he is entitled to extra pay therefor under the terms of the appropriation."

G. O. 7, MARCH 18, U. S. M. A.
Congress having generously made provision for commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy, which was created by Act of Congress, approved March 16, 1802, and which has been continuously in our country's service since its formal opening on July 4 of the same year, the Superintendent and the members of the Academic Staff are hereby appointed a committee to formulate a complete plan for a fitting celebration of this notable event in the

history of the Military Academy. The Adjutant of the Academy is appointed Secretary of the committee and will keep an accurate record of all the proceedings.
By order of Colonel Mills.

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.

Capt. 8th Cav., Acting Adjutant.
Note.—It is probable the ceremonies will be arranged to take place in connection with the graduation exercises of 1902. The precise date will be fixed at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major R. E. L. Michie, A. A. G., Adjutant General of the Dept. (March 6, D. M.). During the temporary absence of leave of Major R. E. L. Michie, A. A. G., Adjutant General of the Dept., Capt. James B. Egan, 4th Cav. Acting Judge Advocate, is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as Acting Adjutant General of the Dept. (March 6, D. M.).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

Major Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, will report to the secretary to the U. S. M. G. in the Philippine Islands, for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 22, D. P.)

Par. 31, S. O. 53, March 6, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Col. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general; U. S. A., is revoked. (March 19, H. Q. A.)

Col. Joseph P. Sanger, inspector general, will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Dennis H. Cotter to Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon. (Feb. 8, D. P.)

Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, U. S. Inf., Q. M., is assigned to duty in charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Du Pont, with station at Delaware City, Del. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

Major Walter Whitney, surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, A. Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco on the transport Buford, with a view to being granted leave for one month. (Jan. 23, D. P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams (appointed March 14, from 1st sergeant, Troop F, 5th Cav.), Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Kalb, who will be sent to Fort Niobrara, Neb. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q. M., will on March 31, 1901, transfer his duties and accountability at Chickamauga Park, to Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Barnett, deputy Q. M. G. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Barnett, deputy Q. M. general, U. S. A., in addition to his present duties will assume charge, March 31, 1901, of the quartermaster's establishment at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, relieving Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q. M. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted Major James L. Wilson, Q. M., is extended three months. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., A. Q. M., is extended one month. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Louis Butler (appointed March 18, 1901, from sergeant major, Art. Corps), now at Havana, is assigned to duty at headquarters, Art. Detachments, Havana, Cuba. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Samuel J. Kemp (appointed March 18, 1901, from sergeant, 25th Co., Coast Art.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

The leave granted Major George B. Davis, C. S., is extended three months on account of sickness. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, C. S., recently appointed, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

Immisary Sergeant Elmer Hodge (appointed March 16, 1901, 1st sergeant, Co. D, 19th Inf.); Commissary Sergeant Daniel Doan (appointed March 16, 1901, from Q. M. Sergt., Co. K, 21st Inf.); Commissary Sergeant Gustave Schnapp (appointed March 16, 1901, from commissary sergeant, 8th Inf.); and Commissary Sergeant Alfred Roeder (appointed March 16, 1901, from 1st sergeant, Co. K, 6th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty to relieve Post Commissary sergeants Anton Zimmernann and Felix Murasko, stationed at Zimmermann and Murasko, when relieved will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPT.

Hosp. Steward John B. Anderson, Hospital Corps (appointed March 13, 1901, from acting hospital steward, Hospital Corps), Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is assigned to duty at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. (March 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George A. McHenry, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (March 19, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Josiah W. Richards will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Mott, N. J., for duty. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Max Werner, Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. James F. Pressnell will report to the commanding general, separate brigade, Provost Guard, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 20, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Howard W. Beal, assistant surgeon, to Manila. The leave for four days granted A. A. Surg. A. D. Williams by the C. O., Fort Greble, March 12, is extended to include March 18. (March 18, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Adrian D. Williams is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Greble, and will await further orders at Governors Island. (March 18, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Noble, U. S. A., to proceed to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Feb. 11, D. P.)

A. A. Surgs. Caspar R. Byars, Samuel Friedman and Joseph A. O'Neill, U. S. A., to proceed to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Feb. 9, D. P.)

Capt. Isaac W. Little, assistant Q. M., U. S. A. (major and Q. M., U. S. V.), will report before examining board for examination. (Feb. 7, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Frank found guilty by a G. C. M. at Cebu, Cebu, P. I., of "Violation of the 63d Article of War," and "Abusing a patient in hospital," was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the Service, forfeiting pay and allowances, and to be confined for a period of six months. The sentence of confinement was afterwards remitted by Gen. Hughes. (Jan. 14, D. V.)

Capt. Guy G. Bailey, assistant surgeon, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (March 6, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. H. M. James, U. S. A., is relieved from the duty assigned him in Par. 4, S. O. 49, c. s., these H. Q. A. (March 8, D. Cuba.)

The seven days leave granted Capt. Matthew Leeper, assistant surgeon, is extended fifteen days. (March 8, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. George W. Ely to Callong, Panay, relieving A. A. Surg. John L. Burkart, who will proceed to San Jose de Buenavista, Panay, relieving 1st Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, assistant surgeon. (Jan. 29, D. V.)

A. A. Surg. William J. S. Stewart to Argao, Cebu, P. I., to relieve A. A. Surg. John F. Jones. (Jan. 22, D. V.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will report to the commanding generals of the departments indicated for assignment to duty: Edgar J. Farrow, William L. Keller and Silvio J. Onesti, Dept. of Northern Luzon; Niel C. Trew, Dept. of Southern Luzon. (Jan. 21, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Charles B. Mittelstaedt, from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 5, D. P.)

Capt. Charles B. Ewing (major and surgeon, U. S. V.);

Walter D. McCaw (major and surgeon, 43d Inf., U. S. V.); William F. Kendall (major and surgeon, U. S. V.); Henry S. T. Harris (major and surgeon, U. S. V.); William H. Banister (major and surgeon, U. S. V.) and Eugene L. Swift (major and surgeon, U. S. V.), assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will report before examining board for examination. (Jan. 28, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Richard S. Griswold, assistant surgeon, 26th Inf., to Manila, and report to the president of the Army Medical Board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Jan. 24, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Patrick McInnis, to Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island. (Jan. 24, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. T. J. Strong, U. S. A., to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Jan. 23, D. P.)

Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, assistant surgeon, will report to the C. O. of the transport Indiana for duty in charge of convalescents and sick, while en route to San Francisco, Cal., and return to this Division; A. A. Surg. Hugh Goodwin from duty transport Indiana to First Reserve Hospital, Manila. (Jan. 23, D. P.)

A. A. Surgs. G. H. Gosman and R. M. Thornburgh, U. S. A., to Manila for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Jan. 30, D. P.)

A. A. Surgeon Adrian D. Williams, now awaiting orders at Governor's Island, N. Y., will report to the commanding officer 1st Battalion, 11th Inf., at Fort Columbus, to accompany that battalion to the Philippines. (Mch. 20, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. Adrian D. Williams, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 1st Battalion of the 11th U. S. Inf., and will accompany that battalion to the Philippine Islands. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George R. Plummer, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Mch. 18, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Henry B. Staley is assigned to station and duty at the Yellow Fever Hospital, Santiago de Cuba. (March 8, D. S.)

Major Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, is appointed chief surgeon of the District of Santiago, relieving 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, assistant surgeon. (March 11, D. S.)

A. A. Surg. C. F. Williams will proceed to Fort McPherson for duty. (Fort Screven, March 12.)

Until March 29 is granted to A. A. Surg. W. T. Tanner, with the understanding that he should receive orders in the mean time to accompany the 3d Bat., 11th Inf., to the Philippines, he report at Washington Barracks, in time to go with the portion of the battalion from that post now under orders to start for San Francisco on or before March 29. (March 21, D. E.)

PAY DEPT.

Major Charles Newbold, paymaster, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (March 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster, to duty as chief paymaster, Dept. of Southern Luzon. (Jan. 24, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPT.

Ord. Sergt. John C. O'Connell (appointed March 12, 1901, from 1st sergeant, 29th Co., Coast Art.), will report at Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (March 15, D. Cal.)

Ord. Sergt. Ernest Seifert (appointed March 13, 1901, from 1st sergeant, 9th Co., Coast Art.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort McRee, Fla. (March 15, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav. (Feb. 7, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., is relieved with the 1st squadron, 15th Cav., in camp on the Presidio military reservation, and assigned to temporary command of the 2d squadron, 15th Cav. 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, Squadron Philippine Cav., is relieved from temporary duty with the 1st squadron, 15th Cav., in camp on the Presidio military reservation, and assigned to and will report for temporary duty with the 2d squadron, 15th Cav. (March 4, D. Cal.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Lieut. William S. Valentine, 5th Cav., will assume the duties of A. Q. M. and A. C. S. on the horse transport Peking during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (March 3, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav., will report before examining board for examination. (Jan. 29, D. P.)

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 61, March 15, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., is amended so as to direct him to join that portion of his regiment now en route to the Division of the Philippines upon the expiration of this leave. (Mch. 13, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

2d Lieut. W. D. Smith, 6th Cav., is placed in charge of recruits not assigned to troops. (Fort Myer, March 14.)

1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 6th Cav., now at Los Angeles, Cal., on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Squadron Sergt. Major John L. Brislin, 7th Cav., an applicant for appointment as 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., will report before board of officers at Columbia Barracks, Cuba. (March 8, D. C.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 7th Cav., is further extended six days. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted to Capt. H. G. Sichel, adjutant, 7th Cav. (March 14, D. Cuba.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, A. Q. M., U. S. V., only. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

Upon the arrival of recruits officers will be attached to troops of 11th Cav., as follows: Troop A, Capt. J. T. Haines, 11th Cav.; Lieuts. W. D. Smith, 6th, and C. J. Naylor, 4th Cav.; Troop B, Lieuts. J. A. Pearson and G. H. Baird, 11th Cav.; Troop C, Lieuts. S. H. Elliott, 5th, and John Lyngington, 11th Cav.; Troop D, Lieuts. M. W. Rowell, 5th, and C. F. Cox, 3d Cav. (Fort Myer, March 16.)

The 2d squadron, 15th Cav., will be formed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for organization, equipment and instruction. The squadron will be organized into four troops, of one hundred men each, by transfer thereto of all available unassigned white cavalry recruits now in Major Lockwood's camp of recruits and casuals and of those to arrive there until the completion of the quota above indicated. (March 4, D. Cal.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., will proceed from Columbia Barracks, via New York City, N. Y., to the station of his regiment. (March 15, D. Cuba.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., is appointed an acting inspector general, and will report to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty, accordingly. (Jan. 29, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Art. Corps, will report before examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

The following promotion and appointments are hereby made in the 35th Co., Coast Art.: Corp. Frank DeVere, to be sergeant, vice Newman, promoted; Private William E. Holliday, to be corporal, vice DeVere, promoted; Private Chris Newman, to be corporal, vice O'Hara, reduced. (March 13, Fort Monroe.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. George R. Rodney, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Harry

R. Anderson, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf. (March 16, H. Q. A.)
The following appointments and promotions were made on March 14 in 9th Co., Coast Art.: Lance Corp. Walter Ringwalt, to be corporal, vice Cooper, discharged. In the 73d Co., Coast Art., Corp. Augustine J. Haley, to be sergeant, vice Hansen, reduced; Private Thomas W. Millett, Jr., to be corporal, vice Haley, promoted. (Fort Monroe, March 14.)

Leave for twenty days is granted to 1st Lieut. A. W. Chase, Art. Corps. (March 15, D. Cuba.)
1st Lieut. F. H. Gallup, Art. Corps, will proceed to Towson, Md., on recruiting duty. (Fort Howard, March 15.)
Corp. A. J. Haley, 73d Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. C. R. Lawson, Art. Corps, will proceed to Somersworth, N. H., on recruiting duty. (Fort Preble, March 14.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Clark, A. C., is detailed in charge of post school. (Fort Morgan, March 14.)
Corp. F. Devere, 5th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Hanson B. Black, Art. Corps, to take effect upon the announcement of his promotion to the grade of 1st lieutenant. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Granger Adams, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 6th Field Battery and will proceed to join that battery at Fort Riley, Kansas, when relieved of his present duties by Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Art. Corps. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry W. Butler, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 6th Field Battery. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and relieve Capt. Granger Adams, Art. Corps, from duty. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)
Sick leave for three months is granted Major Richard P. Strong, Art. Corps, A. A. G. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY-COL. J. H. PAGE.

Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., to join his regiment. (Feb. 5, D. P.)

4TH INFANTRY-COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, 4th U. S. Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 19, 1901. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

1st Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf., will report before the board at Santiago, Cuba, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (March 11, D. Cuba.)

9TH INFANTRY-COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. George S. Simonds, 9th Inf., from command of the gunboat Laguna de Bay, to Pekin, China. (Feb. 5, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY-COL. E. P. EWERS.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to assume command of that post. (March 7, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. I, 10th Inf., to which he was assigned. (March 4, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Co. M, 11th Inf., now temporarily at Fort Myer, Va., will return at once to Washington Barracks, to prepare for service in the Philippines. (March 19, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 11th Inf., is appointed Battalion Q. M. (Wash. Barracks, March 13.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Furlow, 11th Inf., will proceed to Adjuntas, P. R., and carry out special instructions. (Ponce, March 16.)

Lieut. W. C. Jones, 11th Inf., is detailed for special duty with 25th Inf. (Fort McPherson, March 16.)

Corp. Karl Krantz, B, 11th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., recently promoted to captain, will remain on duty at Fort Myer, until further orders. (March 19, D. C.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Phillips, 11th Inf., will remain on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., until further orders. (March 21, D. E.)

14TH INFANTRY-COL.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf., assistant to the constructing Q. M., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will report to the C. O. for temporary duty with troops. (March 5, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. E. MOALE.

The C. O., Plattsburg Barracks, will send Co. E, 15th Inf., at once to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty. (March 18, D. E.)

1st Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, 15th Inf., will proceed to Manila. (Jan. 22, D. P.)

17TH INFANTRY-COL. J. H. SMITH.

Capt. Douglas Settle, 17th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Col. Stephen F. Jocelyn, U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer, for duty as his assistant. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is further extended three months. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., will join his regiment. (Feb. 13, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., will report before examining board for examination. (Jan. 23, D. P.)

2d Lieut. William M. Kistler, 18th Inf., will proceed to Capis, Panay, for duty. (Jan. 15, D. V.)

20TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

On Feb. 5, 1901, the 20th Inf., will stand relieved from duty with the Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, and will be transferred to the Dept. of Northern Luzon. (Feb. 2, D. P.)

The sick leave granted Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Paul, 20th Inf., is extended four months. (March 19, H. Q. A.)

21ST INFANTRY-COL. J. KLINE.

1st Lieut. William M. Morrow, 21st Inf., is detailed as inspector of customs at Atimonan, Province of Tayabas, vice 2d Lieut. Francis J. Ellison, 30th Inf. (Jan. 23, M. G. P. 1.)

2d Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf., is detailed as inspector of customs at Guinayangan, Province of Tayabas, vice 2d Lieut. F. W. Ralston, Jr., 30th Inf. (Feb. 7, D. P.)

22D INFANTRY-COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Major Richard T. Yeatman, 22d Inf., will assume temporary command of the 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., in camp on the Presidio reservation. (March 8, D. Cal.)

In view of exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 22d Inf. (Jan. 19, D. P.)

23D INFANTRY-COL. C. KELLER.

1st Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, 23d Inf., will report before the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

29TH INFANTRY-COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Capt. John F. Madden, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 5th Inf., with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 29th Inf., and will proceed to join that regiment. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.-COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Capt. Peter T. Riley, 42d Inf., is honorably discharged, to take effect April 16, 1901. (March 19, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.-COL. W. HOWE.

1st Lieut. William T. Bishop, 4th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect March 31, 1901. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT-LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Capt. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Regiment, U. S. V., will

report at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. O. P. Townsend, P. R. Regiment, will proceed with detachment to Guayama as escort to the remains of Asst. Surg. Gustave Moret. (Henry Barracks, March 2.)

Lieut. W. W. Bissell, P. R. Regiment, is detailed recruiting officer. (San Juan, March 5.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The C. O., Fort Adams, will direct Private Thomas E. Murtaugh, 79th Co., Coast Artillery, to proceed to Governor's Island, New York, and report for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. (Mch. 20, D. E.)

Lance Sergt. George E. Price, General Service, U. S. A., Denver, Col., an applicant for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination. (March 4, D. Colo.)

The following named enlisted men now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., having applied for competitive examination for promotion as 2d lieutenants in the Army, will be sent by the C. O. of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in time to reach there on March 14: Elec. Sergt. Edward Gottlieb, 1st Sergt. Joseph I. McMullen, Corp. Walter A. Sitterley, Privates William S. Barriger and Emmett S. Sullivan, Troop H, 5th Cav.; Privates William J. Varnes, 5th Co., Coast Art.; Corp. Edward Berg, Privates Leo Barker, Hugh Heaton and Hugh A. Parker, 34th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Julius Wineburgh, Privates Andrew J. McGuffey and Arthur Simmons, Co. C, Corp. James N. Bowers, Privates Carl S. Everett and Edward Spiers, Co. M, 7th Inf. (March 8, D. Cal.)

EXAMINATION BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, for the examination of 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Art. Corps., to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail-Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major William E. Enns, Art. Corps.; Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Q. M.; Capt. Adam Sicker, Art. Corps.; 2d Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Art. Corps., recorder. (March 16, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Manila for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail-Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O. D.; Major William B. Banister, surgeon; Major William F. Lewis, surgeon; Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; Capt. Charles F. Parker, 4th Art., recorder. (Jan. 29, D. P.)

A board of officers to meet at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail-Capt. John Biddle, C. E.; Capt. George A. Zinn, C. E.; Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf.; Major Edwin F. Gardner, surgeon; Major William H. Arthur, surgeon. (Jan. 29, D. P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail-Capt. John Biddle, C. E.; Capt. George A. Zinn, C. E.; 1st Lieut. James R. Cavanaugh, C. E.; Major Edwin F. Gardner, surgeon; Major William H. Arthur, surgeon. (Jan. 29, D. P.)

A board to meet at Manila for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail-Capt. John Biddle, C. E.; Capt. George A. Zinn, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E.; Major William B. Banister, surgeon; Major William F. Lewis, surgeon. (Jan. 29, D. P.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Com. Sergt. Frederick Meister, U. S. A.; Sergt. Henry Nieman, 23d Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Julius Schon, Troop H, 3d Cav.; Sergt. John Logan, Co. C, 25th Inf.; Private Joseph E. McCoy, Co. B, 4th Inf.; Cook John D. Huth, 16th Inf. (March 15, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergeant Weston A. Hubbard; 1st Sergeant August Bohmer, 27th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Sergt. John Dineen, Troop E, 6th Cav.; 1st Sergt. George Towne, Co. E, 15th Inf.; Sergt. Joseph H. Hogson, ordnance detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Penn.; Sergt. James Jackson, Troop C, 10th Cav.; Sergt. Albert M. Lewis, Co. C, 17th Inf.; Cook Christopher T. Reilly, 25th Co., Coast Art. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The following movements of troops are hereby ordered: 1st. The Colonel, headquarters, band and 3d Battalion (including Major and battalion staff) 11th U. S. Inf. (Co. I and M Washington Barracks, D. C., and Co. K and L, Fort McPherson, Ga.) will leave their respective stations March 29, 1901, for San Francisco, Cal., by rail, en route to the Philippines.

2d. The Lieut. and Col. and 1st Battalion (including Major and battalion staff) 11th U. S. Infantry, (Cos. A, B and C, Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Co. D, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.) will leave their respective stations April 5, 1901, for San Francisco, Cal., by rail, en route to the Philippines.

3d. Enlisted men having three months or less to serve, and who do not intend to re-enlist, will be left at their present stations. Non-commissioned officers who remain behind under these instructions will not be reduced. The several companies of the regiment under orders will be filled to as near the maximum as practicable before their departure. (S. O. 62, D. C., March 19.)

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

In the Army and Navy Journal of several weeks ago we published a synopsis of an opinion by the Judge Advocate General, concurred in by the War Department as to the right of a soldier to demand personal notice of an order affecting him in order to make it binding upon him and whether a nunc pro tunc discharge had the effect of actual discharge at the earlier date. The conclusion was that the regulation of 1893 and that of 1895, on the subject of the muster out of volunteer organizations, had the effect "to discharge all absentees, not retained in the service by competent authority, on the date of the muster out of the organizations to which they belonged." In a subsequent decision of the J. A. G. dated January 2, 1901, and published in a W. D. Circular of Feb. 15, 1901, the question as to the necessity for a written discharge to sever a man's connection with service is considered. After arguing the question at some length, with an abundant citation of historical precedents and the law and practice of Great Britain, from which we derive precedents, General Lieber says:

"For the foregoing reasons and in consideration of long established practice, I am of opinion that a certificate of discharge is not necessary to a discharge, but that a soldier may be discharged without a certificate, or before he is furnished with a certificate, upon notice actual or constructive, and that when volunteers are mustered out it is that act that separates them from the service. With reference to the so-called 'discharge furlough,' considering the statements of facts in regard to it set forth in the paper submitted by the Record and Pension Office, which facts have not heretofore been so fully presented, and considering what may be regarded as the uniform practice of the Department, to hold that it was in fact the discharge, I am of opinion that this established practice should be adhered to."

Though there have been two decisions of the J. A. to the contrary they have never been concurred in by the Secretary of War "and the practice of the W. D. has consistently maintained that the soldier's service was terminated at the time he was permitted to go home to await the completion of his discharge papers." The duty of furnishing a written discharge is one impressed upon the officer, but his failure to perform it does not vitiate. The act of discharge is one thing and the certificate, to which the soldier is entitled, to show that he is properly discharged and is not a deserter, is another thing. The delivery of the certificate is not necessary to a valid discharge. "It seems clear that when the enlistment is for a term of years only and the

soldier therefore has a legal right to his discharge on the expiration of the term, this right can not be set at naught by his forcible retention in the service. If this should be attempted he would be protected by the (federal) civil courts, who would not hesitate to release him from the military service on a writ of habeas corpus without any regard to a military discharge. But the military discharge in writing is prescribed as a regular procedure in terminating the service and its issuance is therefore an act done in the performance of a public duty."

The J. A. General says:
"It seems to me to be the most reasonable construction of the 4th Article of War that it is a direction as to the manner of performing a public act and that, in the absence of language making it impossible to give it this meaning, it is to be regarded as directory only. The view thus taken of this matter has also the strong confirmation of established practice, for during the civil war many soldiers, indeed whole regiments, were mustered out, that is to say, actually discharged from the service, without receiving certificates of discharge, and on application certificates are issued to the men now, certifying to their discharge at the date of their muster out of service. The certificate of discharge is not a record. There is but one copy of it made and this is delivered to the soldier to be used by him for certain purposes as evidence of his discharge, but the best evidence is the muster-out roll in which the fact is duly recorded. This has all the weight of an official record, and is proof of the facts which it sets forth pursuant to the purpose for which it is made. The muster-out roll bears on its face the evidence of its purpose, but an entry of a discharge made in the ordinary muster roll, muster and pay roll, company descriptive book, or company morning report book, has also the weight of record evidence, as has likewise a similar entry in the final statement when the latter is filed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department."

Both of the above opinions of the Judge Advocate General herein referred to are concurred in by the Secretary of War "and in future the practice of the War Department will be governed thereby."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Telegraphic orders were sent on March 18 from the War Department to Department Commanders to send troops to San Francisco in ample time to sail on transports and dates following:

Hancock, March 25, (1069) 6th Cav., 2d Squadron, 400; 7th Inf., (Depot Battalion) 330, to be filled at Presidio to 600. Total, 1,000.

Buford, April 1, (1000) 5th Inf., Depot Battalion, 330, to be filled to 600; 10th Inf., 1 company (left behind from Pennsylvania), 150; 15th Cav., 2 troops, 1st Squadron, at Presidio, 230. Total, 960. *Orders in these cases subject to General Shafter's approval.

Kilpatrick, April 5, (1000) 11th Inf., 3d Battalion (at Washington Barracks, and 2d Squadron, now 80 each, to be filled to maximum, 600; 1st Inf., 3 companies (now 80 men each) to be filled to maximum, 300. Total, 900.

Logan, April 15, (1000) 9th Cav., 2d Squadron (horses to go as soon as practicable), 400; 10th Cav., 2d Squadron (horses to go as soon as practicable), 400; 1st Inf., 3 companies, now 80 each, to be filled to maximum, 300; 11th Inf., Battalion at Governors Island and Ethan Allen, now 80 per company, to be filled to maximum, 600. Total, 1700.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. James E. Brett, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Nevada State University, Reno, Nev. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made by the Secretary of War: 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, from the 2d Inf. to the Artillery Corps, with rank in that corps from July 25, 1900; 2d Lieut. George M. Brooke, from the 5th Inf. to the Artillery Corps, with rank in that corps from October 1, 1900. (Mch. 19, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, from the 7th Cav., to the 10th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, from the 10th Cav., to the 7th Cav. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers will meet at Fort Preble, Me., to investigate and report in the matter of the purchase of additional land by the U. S. at Great Diamond Island, Me. Detail-Major John P. Story, Capt. Charles J. Bailey and 2d Lieut. LeRoy T. Hillman, Art. Corps. (Mch. 15, D. E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Frank S. Lawton, U. S. Inf., is honorably discharged as captain, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., only, in conformity with section 126, H. S. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry G. Cole, U. S. Inf., is honorably discharged as captain, A. C. S. U. S. V., only, in conformity with section 126, H. S. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John E. Woodward, U. S. Inf., is honorably discharged as captain, A. C. S. U. S. V., only, in conformity with section 126, H. S. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

Major Lincoln C. Andrews, 43d Inf., U. S. V. (captain, U. S. Cav.), to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pertaining to the organization of the 15th Cav. (March 20, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., will not accompany recruits from Fort Slocum to Fort Myer on March 16 as previously ordered. Capt. John V. White, Art. Corps, is detailed for that duty. Par. 3 of the same order directing 2d Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., to proceed to Fort Slocum for the duty referred to is also revoked. (March 14, D. E.)

S. O., MARCH 21, H. Q. A.
These lieutenant colonels of infantry, recently promoted to colonel, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Stephen B. Jocelyn, 14th Inf.; Charles Keller, 2d; William F. Spurgin, 4th; Charles A. Coolidge, 7th; Charles A. Dempsey, 30th; William E. Dougherty, 8th.

These majors of infantry, promoted to lieutenant colonels, are assigned as indicated:

William V. Richards, 7th Inf.; Theodore F. Forbes, 29th; David B. Wilson, 24th; Walter T. Dugan, 10th; Leon A. Matile, 14th; Butler D. Price, 1st.

These captains of infantry, promoted to major, are assigned as follows:

George H. Roach, 28th Inf.; William H. C. Bowen, 5th; Henry E. Robinson, 27th; William W. Wetherpoon, 30th; Charles W. Mason, 4th; Arthur Williams, 20th; Edmund K. Webster, 27th; James A. Irons, 20th; Frank de L. Carrington, 1st; Leonard A. Lovering, 29th; Robert K. Evans, 30th; George F. Cooke, 20th; Charles St. J. Chubb, 27th; Palmer G. Wood, 24th; Carver Howland, 29th; John J. Crittenden, 23d; William T. Wood, 20th; William P. Evans, 29th; Robert J. C. Irvine, 29th; Edward E. Hardin, 7th; Richard H. Wilson, 8th; William B. Reynolds, 14th; Frank P. Eastman, 22d; Lea Feibiger, 10th; Bernard A. Byrne, 13th; Francis H. W. French, 16th; Ammon A. Augur, 25th; Charles McClure, 14th.

Colonel Keller will join regiment. Colonels Coolidge, Dempsey and Dougherty and Lieutenant Colonels Forbes, Matie and Price will join their respective regiments.

Majors Roach, Wetherpoon, Williams, Webster, R. K. Evans, Cooke, Chubb, Howland, W. P. Evans, Irvine, Eastman, Feibiger, Robinson and French will join their respective regiments. Major Hardin will join 7th Inf. upon his muster out as colonel of the 20th Inf., Vol.

Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, to San Francisco.

Major Frank West, 4th Cav., to join squadron of 6th Cav. under orders to proceed to Philippines.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav., to report to Dept. of California for assignment to duty with 15th Cav.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howe, 34th Inf., Vol., upon completion of muster out of 34th Inf., to Fort Slocum.

(Army continued on page 724.)

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

STORY OF THE MONITOR.

The story of the building of the first monitor, told by Admiral O'Neill in a letter appearing on the next page, is very interesting, and so far as it goes agrees substantially with Ericsson's understanding of the matter, as recorded in the papers left by him, all of which are in the possession of the writer of this. To fully understand Ericsson's relations to the Navy Department and the difficulties he encountered in building the Monitor it is necessary to go back some years.

In 1837 Ericsson invited the Lords of the British Admiralty to take an excursion on the Thames in the Admiralty barge, towed by his little steamer "Francis B. Ogden," in which the possibilities of screw propulsion were for the first time demonstrated. Although the Ogden, 45 feet long, made ten miles an hour, their lordships unanimously concluded that it was impossible to steer a vessel where power was applied at the stern. Capt. Robt. F. Stockton, of our Navy, who was in England at that time, was so thoroughly convinced, however, of the value of Ericsson's screw that he ordered two boats fitted with it and persuaded the inventor to emigrate to the United States.

Then followed the building of the U. S. S. Princeton, in which the direct-acting screw system was for the first time introduced into a vessel of war. On this vessel was placed a wrought iron gun of Ericsson's designing, brought with him from England, and still to be seen in good condition at one of our Navy Yards, having accomplished the marvelous feat in its day of piercing four and one-half inches of wrought iron.

Captain Stockton had a gun called the "Peacemaker," built in imitation of Ericsson's. Stockton's gun burst on board the Princeton, killing two of the Cabinet Ministers with others. When Ericsson was invited by Stockton to appear before the court of inquiry and share with him the responsibility for this accident he declined to go. He thus made an enemy of Stockton, who refused to approve his bill for services on the Princeton, and it remains unpaid to this day, though the Court of Claims in 1857 pronounced the charge to be a just and legal one.

This and subsequent unpleasant experiences in the line of steam engineering work gave Ericsson an intense disgust for Government contracts, and he swore that he would have nothing more to do with them. There was a corresponding spirit of hostility toward him in the Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department.

Thus matters stood when the suggestion of the monitor was first carried to the Navy Sept. 9, 1861, by Mr. C. S. Bushnell, who had seen the model at Ericsson's house in New York and was greatly impressed by it. Previous to this Ericsson had called attention to his invention in a letter addressed to President Lincoln and dated August 29, 1861. After some urging Mr. Bushnell succeeded in getting Admirals Smith and Paulding, of the naval board on iron-clads, to consent to the building of one trial battery, provided Captain Davis would agree, but Captain Davis was stubbornly opposed. Finally Ericsson was induced by a subterfuge to go to Washington himself, and his argument convinced Captain Davis, who joined with the other members of the board in recommending the building of the monitor. A verbal order to go on with the work was given, and the keel plates of the vessel had passed through the rolling mill before the contract was signed. As Admiral O'Neill says, Ericsson did heartily commend the prompt action of the Department in this matter.

No sooner, however, was the contract signed than a flood of remonstrances poured in upon the Navy Department, and good old Commodore Joseph Smith, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was kept awake nights with worryment lest the Department had made a frightful blunder in trusting to Ericsson. He communicated his fears to the busy engineer, accompanied with constant and most irritating reminders that the contract contained a proviso that the vessel was not to be paid for if she did not prove a success, and in that case all the money advanced upon her must be returned. So Ericsson went into the fight at Hampton Roads with a rope around his neck.

Nothing can exaggerate the difficulties under which Ericsson labored when he was building the Monitor. Beyond securing a contract for the vessel with a string to it he received no encouragement from Washington, but was kept all of the time in a white heat of indignation and worry by the perpetual prodding of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. One day Ericsson was told that the concussion in the turret would make it impossible to work the guns, the next that the vessel had not sufficient displacement to carry her load and that she could not stand upright for want of stability; that the engine would not give the speed guaranteed; that when the vessel was raised on one side by a heavy sea she would drop back with such force as to knock the people aboard off their feet; that the dwellers in the battery would be asphyxiated, and so on to the end of chapter of criticism and complaint.

This is in brief the plain story of the building of the Monitor as told in Ericsson's papers. The Monitor was his up to the time of its final acceptance by the Government. Had the vessel failed in her encounter

with the Merrimac or Virginia he and his associates would have been compelled to return the money advanced on her. Warrants were given promptly enough for the payments on the vessel as they became due, but the Treasury was so short in those days that the fourth payment was due before any money had actually been received on account, and \$158,043.42 had been expended on the vessel. Lack of the money it was agreed that he should receive made it impossible to keep men as steadily at work as was necessary to keep within the time limit of 100 days, which was exceeded by a fortnight. Meantime Commodore Smith wrote officially, saying:

"I shall submit to the Secretary of the Navy whether or not further payments shall be approved and drawn for before a test of the vessel shall have been made, as the contract in regard to time has been forfeited."

We state these facts, not by way of contradicting anything that Admiral O'Neill says, but to complete the narrative.

SLANDER'S MASK OF HUMOR.

We observe that Mark Twain has taken a friend of his, Mr. William J. Lampton, to task because he has been guilty of writing a patriotic poem. In a letter to Mr. Lampton, described by the Philadelphia "North American" as a "gently satirical epistle," Mr. Clemens says:

"Dear Lampton: Will you allow me to say that I like those poems of yours very much? Especially the one which so vividly pictures the response of our young fellows when they were summoned to strike down an oppressor and set his victim free. Write a companion to it and show us how the young fellows respond when invited by the Government to go out to the Philippines on a land-stealing and liberty-crucifying crusade. I notice that they swarm to the recruiting office at the rate of 800 a month; out of an enthusiastic population of 75,000,000 free men; and that no American-born person can pronounce their names without damage to his jaw, nor spell them without a foreign education."

"Sincerely yours,
"MARK TWAIN."

This statement concerning enlistments has five per cent. of truth in it, which is, perhaps, as large a proportion as we could expect of an author who has so long been accustomed to contribute to the good nature of the world by statements so exaggerated and grotesque that we never by any possibility mistake them for anything but humorous extravagances. In the case of the letter printed above Mark Twain appears to have made an attempt at telling the truth, in which case he cannot object if he is held to the rule of exactness which binds other men when they assume to argue serious propositions.

The applications at the recruiting offices during the months when recruiting was for the Philippines and China were nearly fifteen times what Mark Twain says they are, or 11,735 for July, 1900, and 11,700 for August. The average for the thirteen months ending with last January was 8,000, or 104,816 altogether. Commencing with last month, February, the recruiting has been wholly for the Regular Army, and it has been steadily on the increase, so that the prospect is that the total for March will be in excess of the high totals for July and August last. The enlistments for March 6 indicate a monthly total of 13,400 applications, and those for March 15 a total of 17,144, or twenty-one times what Mark says they are.

These are facts proved by the official records at the War Department, and the liveliness of a humorist's imagination cannot alter them. The difficulty Mr. Clemens finds in speaking the names of our soldiers is, apparently, an illustration of the inability to pronounce one's native tongue which sometimes affects those who travel abroad. Over 88 per cent. of these soldiers, according to the latest statistics, are native-born Americans, and the remaining eleven and one-half per cent., of foreign birth, are either citizens or have legally declared their intentions of becoming such. The requirements for the Service are very exacting, including, besides citizenship and the ability to read and write the English language, physical and moral qualifications in excess of those demanded for ordinary occupations. Of one hundred men offering to enlist, seventy-eight are rejected, the remaining twenty-two furnishing our Army with a class of men personally superior to the average soldier of any other service.

It is unfortunate for the reputation of Mark Twain that he should go out of his way to slander these men because they believe in the right and duty of our Government to enforce its authority over all of the territory belonging to the United States. Mr. Clemens denied that proposition during our Civil War, when he enjoyed the experience of a guerrilla rebel, chased all over the State of Missouri, which he has so amusingly described. History has already recorded the verdict that our soldiers were right then, and that Mr. Clemens and his friends were wrong. It will not require forty years to prove that those who sustain the Government are right now, the Filipinos themselves being witnesses to the fact. But whatever Mr. Clemens may think of this, he can hardly justify himself for making use of the weapons of slander and misrepresentation against the Government and the soldiers who are loyally obeying its orders. It is melancholy to find the genial Mark in descending into the arena of partisan falsification giving up to party what was meant for mankind.

The quieting down of the Manila population is indicated by the revoking of the curfew law. From February, 1899, to February, 1901, during the two years of

insurrection the military government has maintained this night embargo, raising the hour set to a later one from time to time. The last hour before the revocation fixed 12 midnight as the time to be off the streets.

ORGANIZING THE NEW ARMY.

Now that Congress has adjourned and the many questions of prime importance to the Army have been disposed of for the while, the War Department is devoting all its time and energy to expedite the reorganization of the Regular Army as provided for by the act of Feb. 2, 1901. The organization of the new regiments is necessarily of the utmost importance at present, for General MacArthur has officially reported it will be impossible for him to maintain order without a force equivalent to that now in the archipelago. This work of organization is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and troops are weekly being despatched from San Francisco to Manila to take the places of the homecoming Volunteers. This month and the next will see the departure of many companies for Philippine service. The four companies of the 6th Cavalry now in this country and the four companies of the 7th Infantry have received orders to sail from San Francisco for Manila about the 25th of the present month. Four companies of the 5th Infantry and Companies C and D of the 15th Cavalry will leave about the 1st of April, and there is a probability that the four companies of the 9th Cavalry will also receive orders for foreign service in the Philippines. It is the intention of the War Department to send newly organized regiments or companies of newly organized regiments to Manila as rapidly as possible. The Quartermaster's Department has arranged a definite schedule for the departure of transports from Manila and from San Francisco, and it is now apparent that all the Volunteers will be home and mustered out of service by the 1st of July.

It is understood at the War Department that some of the Volunteer organizations will be given the privilege of being mustered out of the Services at places other than San Francisco. However, this has not been definitely decided upon except in the case of the 35th Infantry, which will be sent from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, by rail and there discharged as a body. Certain organizations will be given the option of being mustered out at San Francisco or in their home State, and it will be left to the men themselves to decide.

The many questions of interest to the Army which have come up as a result of the obscure wording in places of the act of Feb. 2 are being decided without reference to the Attorney General by the Secretary of War. The question as to how the Volunteers appointed to the Regular Service will take rank has not been acted upon as yet, but it is hinted that the Department will be forced to hold that they will take rank not among themselves only, but with themselves and the Regular officers as to length of continuous service in the Army. This will be a sad blow to many of the Regular officers of subaltern grade, but such seems to be the intent of the law.

The War Department has made a long list of applicants from the Volunteer Army, and they are to be submitted to the President for his action within a few days. We are informed that the examination to be given these applicants will be just as difficult as is given enlisted men, and it will be necessary for the young men who desire to enter the Army as commissioned officers to refresh their memories in history, mathematics, through plane trigonometry with the use of logarithms and ability to describe surveying instruments, English grammar and orthography, and other branches of learning of which every fairly educated man should have a working knowledge. The examinations will be fair, but not easy. We suggest that applicants from the Volunteer Army make the best of the thirty days entailed by the trip from Manila to San Francisco to put in some good hours of study.

The appointments of chaplains, judge advocates with the rank of captain, and captains and assistant paymasters have not yet been made, although it is understood that they have practically all been decided upon. It is interesting to note that for the 23 vacancies created by recent legislation in the list of chaplains there are already over 500 applicants. There were about 900 applications received from civil life for the vacancies in the Pay Department, but the recent ruling of the Secretary of War that only Volunteer paymasters could be appointed makes it practically an easy task to make the selections. The details in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of officers of the line are now being made and announced in orders.

The Adjutant General's Office has thus far only received a report from the board of officers which met at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of soldiers for commissions in the Regular Army. The other boards met at Fort Sheridan, New York City and San Francisco. None of these has made a report. Of the eighteen enlisted men who were examined at Fort Leavenworth the following have been reported as qualified for commissions in the Regular Service: Sergeant Reed and Corporal Cunningham, Troop C, 5th Cav.; Private Pepper, Co. I, 23d Inf.; Private Dougherty and Sergeant Price, Sergeant Mudgett and Corporal Sager, Co. D, 7th Inf.; Sergeant Major Dawson and Private Matthews, Co. K, 1st Inf.; Private Leonard, 4th Company, Coast Artillery and Squadron Sergeant Major Davis, of the 9th Cav. Sergeant Major Davis is a negro. None of the appointments from the ranks of the Regular Army will be made pending the selection and appointment of officers of the Volunteer Army.

SECRETARY ROOT'S PLANS.

In an article on the appointment of the new Assistant Secretary of War the New York "Evening Post" says: "Mr. Sanger, as every one knows, has made a special study of the militia organizations and systems of this country and Europe. It is Secretary Root's conviction that we shall never carry on another war with the Regular Army alone, and that, when it is necessary to call Volunteers into the field, we ought to know where to look for them with the least possible delay. Here is where a well disciplined militia in the several States, with an organization and drill conforming in the main to those of the United States Army, would come into play as a most valuable factor. It may be that whoever is our central authority in military affairs at that time will induce Congress to make use of the Regular Army as a skeleton, and pass laws enabling him to put the new men into the ranks side by side with the old and experienced, and in that way simply expand the standing Army instead of building up a separate Volunteer force."

"The great thing is to have a body of a million or so of young men, already certified as to their physical soundness and skilled in at least the rudiments of a soldier's education, from whom to draw the volunteers. It is with reference to this contingency that Mr. Root wished to have the Army War College established on the basis suggested in his first annual report open its doors for the instruction of State militia officers as well as for those bearing commissions of the United States. It was to the same end, also, that, in his scheme for the reorganization of the Army, he carefully planned the readjustment of the ratios of numerical strength between the three arms of the Service, increasing the artillery 85 per cent., the cavalry 50 per cent., and the infantry only 20 per cent., since the infantry is the arm into which most of the Volunteer recruits would naturally drift on account of its requiring the least preliminary training, the cavalry standing next, and the artillery third in order."

"Still another important provision of the Army Reorganization Law was for the selection of four sites, convenient to the four sections of the country, for training camps. As will be seen from all this, Secretary Root has undertaken no patchwork enterprise; on the contrary, he has laid out plans for the future on a large scale, so that, unless the course of its development be arbitrarily interrupted, all that is done for the Army during the next generation will be tributary to one consistent system."

EXAMINATIONS OF ENLISTED MEN FOR COMMISSIONS.

We have received a number of inquiries relative to the regulations governing the system of examination of enlisted men to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army. These regulations were published in G. O. 79, H. Q. A., Nov. 26, 1892, and appeared in the Army and Navy Journal at that time. For the benefit of those who have not the files of the Journal or the orders available we make the following synopsis of the order. Candidates must be unmarried, under thirty years of age, physically sound and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Army. They must also be citizens of the United States. The preliminary examination prescribed in G. O. 79 has been omitted until further orders. The competitive examination before boards appointed for the purpose will embrace the following:

1. English grammar, including orthography, reading and writing from oral dictation.
2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry and surveying.
3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America.
4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.
5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.
6. Army Regulations and the Drill Regulations of the arm from which the candidate is selected. The examination in Drill Regulations will be practical, extending through the school of the soldier, squad and platoon, and shall take place on the parade ground in the presence of the board. The board will also consider the records of the candidates as certified to by their company, post and regimental commanders. Physical aptitude as determined by the medical examination, proficiency in athletic skill in sports, etc. Moral character and civil record as verified after a thorough investigation by the board.

No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent. in each subject of examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

Applicants who fail to pass the competitive board at their first examination may secure a second trial. In addition to the Army and Drill Regulations the following will be of service: "Manual for Aspirants for Commissions in the United States Army," price 75 cents, and "Powell's Customs of the Service," \$1.50, Hudson Kimberly Pub. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; "Three Roads to a Commission," D. Appleton & Co., New York City, \$1.00; Davis's "The Elements of Law," John Wiley & Sons, New York City, \$2.50, and Tutherly's "Military Science and the Art of War," Free Press Association, Burlington, Vt.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

By a twist given to the situation in China by international rivalries the attention of the world has been centered these last few days more on the alleged aggressions of Russia in respect to Manchuria than on the status of negotiations with China itself. Friction of an ominous kind between the Russians and British at Tien-Tsin over a strip of disputed territory has been reported in press despatches from China, and has furnished occasion to the sensational press for all sorts of alarmist rumors as to the coming hostilities between those nations. While great wars have begun over smaller things than are now involved in the Tien-Tsin dispute, this fact should not be lost sight of, that the relations of the countries that make up that great body of educated thought called Christendom have been materially modified by the general association of nations in China during the last six months and more. Each country

has learned to give in on more than one point where fifty years ago probably ultimatums would have been flying back and forth. When the bond of universal brotherhood shall finally be established, the people of that millennial day may look back upon Count von Waldersee, the international commander-in-chief at Pekin, as the prophet and herald of that brotherhood, and possibly his diplomacy, though his office is military and not diplomatic, may now be equal to the task of straightening out whatever muddle may arise between any two or more countries. The tension between England and Russia has not yet become sufficiently grave for us to indulge in any forecasting of the direction in which our sympathy would turn in case of an open rupture. Racial and commercial interests may provide different currents for sweeping along our national sympathy, and in a country like ours, where memories of Russia's continuous friendship and England's later kindnesses incident to the Spanish War may meet in rivalry to determine the final cast of our support, it would be idle to venture any prediction at present.

FACTS CONCERNING ERICSSON'S MONITOR.

Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. March 14, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is not infrequently stated that there was much opposition on the part of naval officers to the building of the original "Monitor," and it has even been stated that it was only accomplished by the direct intervention of the President.

That such was not the case appears in Senate Document No. 80 2d Session, 40th Congress, entitled "Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, communicating in compliance with a resolution of the Senate on the 24th instant (July, 1868) information in relation to the construction of the iron-clad Monitor."

As nearly forty years have elapsed since the inception and construction of this remarkable vessel, it may be of interest to many of your readers to learn the true facts of the case, which are taken from the official document above referred to.

At the extra session of Congress, which convened on the 4th of July, 1861, pursuant to the proclamation of President Lincoln, a report was submitted by Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, in which he adverted to the fact that other governments were constructing armored vessels, and he recommended that initiatory measures should be taken by our government for the construction of "one or more iron-clad steamers or floating batteries."

Congress responded promptly and liberally to this recommendation, and on Aug. 3, 1861, passed an act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three skilful naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications that might be submitted for the construction or completing of iron or steel-clad steamships or steam batteries, and appropriating the sum of \$1,500,000 for the construction of one or more of the same, should the plans be approved.

On Aug. 7, or four days after the passage of the above act, the Navy Department issued an advertisement "for the construction of one or more iron-clad steam vessels of war, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor more than sixteen feet draft of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons' weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eight days." The vessels to be rigged with two masts, with iron-rope standing rigging to navigate at sea.

"Propositions to be received for twenty-five days."

From the above it will appear that the Navy Department lost no time in carrying out the provisions of the Act of Congress above quoted.

On the following day (Aug. 8, 1861) the Secretary of the Navy appointed a board of three distinguished officers to investigate such plans as might be submitted. This board was composed of Commodore Joseph Smith, Commodore Hiram Paulding and Capt. Charles H. Davis.

The Secretary of the Navy visited Connecticut early in the month of September, 1861, and while at Hartford, C. S. Bushnell, Esq., of New Haven, brought to him the plan of the original Monitor, designed by Capt. John Ericsson, of New York. It received the instant favorable approval of the Secretary, who requested Mr. Bushnell to proceed to Washington without delay and submit it to the board, then about to decide on the plans presented. He was assured that in case of unavoidable delay beyond the time limited for receiving proposals, an exception should be made in favor of this novel invention of a submerged vessel with a revolving turret, and that it should be embraced among the plans on which the opinion of the board would be required.

In compliance with the suggestions made at the interview in Hartford, Mr. Bushnell proceeded to Washington and exhibited his plans to the board.

On Sept. 16, 1861, the board submitted its report, which embraced the plans presented by seventeen bidders. Three propositions were favorably considered; namely, those of John Ericsson, of New York; C. S. Bushnell & Co., of New Haven, and Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia. With regard to Ericsson's design the board remarks: "This plan of a floating battery is novel, but seems to be based upon a plan which will render the battery shot and shell proof. We are somewhat apprehensive that her properties for sea are not such as a sea-going vessel should possess, but she may be moved from one place to another on the coast in smooth water. We recommend that an experiment be made with one battery of this description on the terms proposed, with a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed."

Price, \$275,000; length of vessel, 172 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 11 1-2 feet; time, 100 days; draft of water, 10 feet; displacement, 1,255 tons; speed per hour, 9 statute miles.

On Oct. 4, 1861, the Navy Department entered into contract with Mr. Ericsson for a vessel on his plan, which was described as "an iron-clad, shot-proof steam battery of iron and wood combined."

Payments were made as the work on the vessel progressed; there being five payments of \$50,000 each, and one of \$25,000, each with a reservation of 25 per cent., the reservations amounting to \$68,750 being paid on March 14, 1862.

The Monitor left New York for Hampton on March 6, 1862, reaching the latter place on March 8, and on the following day (the 9th) she had her memorable encounter with the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac."

About this time erroneous statements were current

that "certain parties built the Monitor at their own risk, having agreed not to call upon the Government for remuneration until the vessel had been tested in action. Strong in faith, receiving but a negative support from the Navy Department, they completed the Monitor at their own cost," and an affirmation was made on the floor of the House of Representatives that "a member from New York advanced the money and paid the entire expenses out of his own funds in order to get the Monitor built which met the Merrimac in Hampton Roads." Whereas, in point of fact, the money which was applied to build the Monitor was appropriated by Congress on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in August, 1861; the plan of the Monitor was submitted to him, as above stated, in the early part of September, 1861; was sent by him at once to the board which he had appointed; was favorably reported upon by that board, and a contract for its construction was entered into immediately.

Although the Department received but little encouragement from any quarter in regard to this novel experiment, its confidence in her success was unshaken. After the wonderful achievement of the Monitor the tone of many was changed, and there then were persistent efforts to deny the Department any credit for the adoption or construction of the Monitor.

These misrepresentations led the inventor, Mr. Ericsson, to write the following letter, which constitutes a part of the history called for in the resolution of the Senate:

New York, April 23, 1862.

Sir: In your remarks on the administration of the Navy Department in to-day's Herald you have inadvertently done the Secretary of the Navy great injustice relative to the construction of the Monitor. A more prompt and spirited action is probably not on record in a similar case than that of the Navy Department, as regards the Monitor. The committee of naval commanders appointed by the Secretary to decide on the plans of gunboats laid before the Department, occupied no less than two hours in explaining my new system. In about two hours more the committee had come to a decision. After their favorable report had been made to the Secretary, I was called into his office, where I was detained less than five minutes. In order not to lose any time, the Secretary ordered me to "go ahead at once." Consequently, while the clerks of the Department were engaged in drawing up the formal contract, the iron which now forms the keel plate of the Monitor was drawn through the rolling mill.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ERICSSON.

To James Gordon Bennett, Esq.
Hon Gideon Welles, then Secretary of the Navy, in submitting the foregoing to the President of the Senate, says:

"To the distinguished inventor of this new-class vessel, to his sureties, to the board of naval officers who reported in her favor, to the vigilant and very able naval officer who superintended her construction, the Secretary has, on repeated occasions, tendered his obligations and his thanks for their patriotic service in coming to the assistance of the Department and the Government in a great emergency."

"Great praise and commendation are due to them respectively, but no one can be justified in attempting to arrogate to himself undue merit at the expense of the others."

"Under misapprehensions and mistatements that have been made in regard to this vessel, it is proper that the real facts should be made public, and the Department has gladly embraced the opportunity in communicating the official documents, records, and facts connected with the construction of the iron-clad Monitor."

From the foregoing it appears that in place of opposition on the part of the Navy Department or officers of the Navy to the building of the Monitor, the scheme received their hearty approval and co-operation. It is possible and probable that the proposed vessel did not commend itself to all the officers of the Navy, but it is quite evident from the above that no serious opposition manifested itself, notwithstanding frequent assertions to the contrary.

CHARLES O'NEIL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

LARGE CLASS FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Navy Department is making preparations for the examination of the largest entrance class for Annapolis that has ever been known in the history of the Academy. Notices were sent last week to 170 members of Congress that they were entitled to appoint principals and alternates for examination May 15, and these, together with the Presidential appointments, will make an exceedingly large class. Of course it is expected that there will be the usual number of failures at the examinations, but these will be made good by appointments for examination in September.

The cause for this large class is the law of two years ago which provided that vacancies should be created at the end of the four years' course at the Academy of any cadet; it is evident that as a result of this the annual graduation will soon be larger than before and it will be possible to fill the many vacancies existing in the grade of ensign.

It is interesting to note that cadets who graduated from the Academy two years ago will receive their commissions as ensigns this year, and that they will all be dated from Jan. 28 last, instead of July 1, as usual, it having been held that the two years' cruise ends with the day of graduation from Annapolis. There are two or more vacancies for every one of these graduates, all of whom will be examined at the stations where they serve, instead of being ordered back to the Academy.

Ohio has the leading man this year in Herbert G. Sparrow, who is pursuing an advanced course abroad for the Construction Corps. Guy A. Bisset, of Kentucky, is the second man in the class, and William McEntee, of Minnesota, is the third. There will be as usual this year one man appointed to the Marine Corps.

The Army at large will be gratified no doubt to learn that after years of effort Congress has at length enacted that every person not belonging to the Army of the U. S. who, being duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness before a general court-martial of the Army, wilfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness or to testify or produce documentary evidence which such person may have been legally subpoenaed to produce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. The only restriction is that the law shall not apply to persons residing beyond the State, territory or district in which such general court-martial is held.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger.
Capt. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. Left Pensacola for Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
The flagship Massachusetts and Alabama will sail March 19 for Target Bay, Culebra Islands, arriving March 23. On April 26 the squadron will sail for Hampton Roads.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. Left Pensacola March 21 for Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Left Pensacola March 21 for Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Port of Spain, Trinidad. Address care Post Office, New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Commander in Chief.
Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell ordered to command, sailing from New York April 1.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Capt. T. Perry to command April 1. En route from San Diego to Bremerton. Address Bremerton, Wash.
ABAREND (station ship), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Will go to Mare Island for repairs March 22. Address Post Office, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Diego, Cal. Will proceed to San Francisco. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. Left San Francisco, Cal., March 12 for Magdalena Bay, Mexico, for drills. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines and China is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in China and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral F. K. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Comdr.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Cavite. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Left Hampton Roads March 10 for Gibraltar. Will proceed to station via the Mediterranean. Address care of B. F. Stephens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

KENTUCKY, Capt. C. H. Stockton. Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Kohrer. Left Aden March 14 for Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Hong Kong. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll ordered to command per steamer of March 7.

CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. Left Sydney, Australia, March 17 for Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Hong Kong. Comdr. W. Swift ordered to command per steamer of March 7.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Sydney, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. On coast of Albo.

FIROUZ, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. Left Aden March 14 for Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cebu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Zamboanga.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Hong Kong.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Cebu.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Chefoo, China.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address Canton, China.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Hong Kong, China. Ordered to New York, N. Y.

NASHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Hong Kong, China.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. North coast of Luzon.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Wosung, China. Address to station as above.

OREGON, Capt. F. W. Dickens. At Hong Kong, China.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Donsol, PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. Left Aden March 14 for Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Cebu.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Cruising off coast of Luzon.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Manila.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. Left Aden March 14 for Colombo, en route to Asiatic Station. Address to station as above.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Hong Kong.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. In dock. Cruising to Cebu and Zamboanga.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Tacloban.

BASCO, Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite for repairs.

CALAMAINES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. On coast of Mindanao.

GUARDQUIN, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Cavite.

PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.

QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. At Cebu.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subig Bay.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
BRUTUS (station ship), Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam. Has been ordered to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Key West, Fla. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan, P. R. Address San Juan, P. R.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. In winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West, Fla. En route to Culebra. Address San Juan, P. R.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At La Paz, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. Lieut. W. C. Cole ordered to command. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
UNCLAS, Chief Bsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Gibara, Cuba. Address Puerto Padre, Cuba.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Nipe and Levisa Bays, Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba, via Havana.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. W. Goodwin. Comdr. C. P. Perkins ordered to command. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. En route from Wosung to Cavite. Will then return to United States. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. En route from Guadalupe for St. Thomas. Arrive San Juan, April 14, leave April 23; arrive Havana May 12, leave May 16; arrive Port Royal and vicinity May 24, leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay June 15, leave June 23; arrive Gardiner's Bay and vicinity July 5, leave July 25; arrive Newport, R. I., July 30. Until May 10, address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal, S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, address all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y. After July 24, address all mail to Newport, R. I., or direct to San Juan, P. R., for the present.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. En route from Boston to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
MOHICAN, Comdr. A. B. Couden. At San Diego. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with following itinerary: arrive San Diego March 11; leave March 18th and arrive Magdalena Bay March 24; leave April 14 and arrive San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich Island May 23; leave June 15 and arrive Puget Sound July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave Aug. 23 and arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At San Juan, P. R. Itinerary as follows: Arrive San Juan March 5, leave March 23; arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 23; arrive Hampton Roads June 23. Hold mail.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va. Will repair until April 1st. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 23rd street, New York City. Address there.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Erie. Due at Martinique Feb. 24, leave March 6; arrive St. Kitts March 7, leave March 16; arrive St. Thomas March 17, leave March 31; arrive San Juan April 1, leave April 16; arrive Delaware Breakwater April 23. Address care of Postmaster, New York. After Feb. 11 address care of Postmaster, New York City, until April 9; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. J. M. Forsyth. At Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.
CUSHING, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DU PONT, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ERICSSON, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FOOTE, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PORTER, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STOCKTON, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TORPEDO BOATS IN COMMISSION.

RODGERS, Lieut. G. R. Evans, at Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluervius. En route Naval Academy to Annapolis. Address Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps, at Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.

COLLIERS.

(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)
ALEXANDER, at Norfolk, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
HANNAH, at Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.
JUSTIN, Left Cavite March 6 for Guam. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
LEONIDAS, At Pensacola. Address Pensacola, Fla.
NERO, Left Malta March 16 for Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
POMPEY, At Hong Kong. Address care Senior Squadron commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN, At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

G. O. 24, FEB. 18, NAVY DEPT.
Publishes extracts from the reports of the Governor of Guam, of the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Yosemite and of her senior engineer officer concerning the loss of that vessel off Guam on Nov. 15, 1900. Details of this have already appeared in the Army and Navy Journal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 15.—Capt. John McGowan, detached commandant Key West Station, April 1; before Retiring Board, Washington, April 6; home and wait orders.

Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, detached New York Yard March 23; to duty as commandant Key West Station, April 1.

Med. Dir. J. B. Parker, detached president Medical Examining Boards, Washington Yard, April 1; to Naval Home, Philadelphia, same day.

Med. Dir. R. A. Marmion, detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, April 1; to Washington Yard as president Medical Examining Boards, April 2.

Lieut. W. S. Whitted, detached Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga., April 1; to the Chicago, sailing New York, April 5.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson, detached American Ordnance Co., Bridgeport, Conn., April 3; to Solace, April 11; then to duty on Asiatic Station.

Lieut. G. C. Davidson, detachment from Rodgers revoked. Also duty connection torpedo boats at Norfolk Yard.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, retired, assistant Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga., March 19, and in charge from April 1.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, detached Port Royal Station, April 1; to Franklin, April 2.

P. A. Surg. E. S. Egoert, detached Massachusetts, March 16; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. H. O. Shiffert, detached Franklin, April 2; to Solace, April 11; then to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, detached Nashville; to Solace, upon arrival Solace Asiatic waters.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, to Port Royal Station, April 1.

Civ. Engr. R. E. Bakenhus, to Philadelphia Yard, March 18.

MARCH 16.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, detached command Newmark; to command Kearsage.

Capt. J. H. Dayton, to command Newmark as relief Captain McCalla, sailing March 30.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle, detached Cramps' Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. H. A. Field, detached works William R. Trigg Company, April 1; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. R. W. McNeely, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., April 1; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. W. A. Edgar, detached Franklin, April 1; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. H. B. Wilson, detached Cramps' Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, to duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Md., March 16, as relief of Lieut. Irwin.

Lieut. G. Mallison, detached charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Wash., March 27; to duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oregon, April 1, as relief of Lieut. Wood.

Lieut. B. C. Decker, detached works E. I. DuPont & Co., Wilmington, Del., to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, to duty Bureau Ordnance, Navy Department, March 28.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, retired, to duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Wash., March 27, as relief of Lieutenant Mallison.

Lieut. A. N. Mayer, died at Mare Island Hospital, March 15.

Ensign F. E. Case, retired, to duty office Judge Advocate General, Navy Department.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, detached New York Hospital, March 19; to Norfolk Hospital, March 21.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, to New York Hospital, March 19, as relief of Assistant Surgeon Grove.

MARCH 17.—Sunday.

MARCH 18.—Comdr. J. M. Miller, to New York yard, April 1.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, retired, to duty as assistant in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La., March 23, and assume charge, March 30, as relief of Lieutenant Sandoz.

Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, detached duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La., March 20; to Vermont, connection draft of men for transfer to Solace.

Lieut. J. B. Blish, detached Amphitrite, April 3; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm, detached duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill., April 1; to Amphitrite, April 4.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, detached Washington yard, March 30; to Solace.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., April 1; to Amphitrite, April 3, as relief of Lieutenant Blish.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, to Mare Island yard, Equipment Department, April 9.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, detached Richmond, March 27; to Vermont, March 28, connection draft of men for transfer to Solace.

Lieut. W. K. Gise, detached command Sylph, March 20; to Asiatic Station via Solace.

Ensign R. W. Henderson, to Dixie as watch and division officer, March 21, as relief of Ensign McCauley, Jr.

Surg. J. P. Brunsford, retired (Act of Congress approved February 5, 1901).

Asst. Surg. S. S. Rodman, detached Mare Island Hospital; to Adams as relief of Asst. Surg. Orvis.

Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, detached Adams; to Mare Island.

Paym. Clerk H. Legare Sanders, appointed, Lancaster; report May 1.

Paym. Clerk Fergus F. MacWilkie, appointed, Solace.

Paym. Clerk Henry C. Jordan, appointed, Port Royal Station; report May 1.

Paym. Clerk Wm. M. Long, appointed, Navy Pay Office, Hongkong, China.

MARCH 19.—Lieut. A. Althouse, to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., March 26.

Lieut. D. B. Robertson, to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., March 26.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, Department's order 18th instant, modified; detached Richmond, March 22; to Asiatic Station via temporary duty on Solace, reporting April 11.

Lieut. A. G. Rogers, detached San Francisco Training Station, March 27; to permanent duty on Solace, as Navigator, March 28.

Lieut. G. C. Davidson, detached connection torpedo boats, Norfolk Yard, March 22; to Richmond, March 22.

Ensign R. I. Curtin, detached Indiana, March 21; to Norfolk Yard, March 22, connection torpedo boats, relief of Lieutenant Davidson.

Ensign C. L. Lelper, detached Petrel; to Buffalo.

Ensign F. T. Evans, to home, via Brutus.

P. Asst. Paym. G. P. Dyer, detached Princeton; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. F. B. Colby, to Solace, April 15, for instruction; then to Princeton.

Asst. Paym. F. C. Payne, to New York Yard, April 1, as assistant to general storekeeper.

Asst. Paym. W. R. Brown, to Solace, April 15, for instruction; then to Monocacy.

Asst. Paym. E. E. Goodhue, to Mare Island Yard, April 8, as assistant to general storekeeper; hold self in readiness for orders to Abarenda.

Carp. W. J. Wren, detached New York Yard; to duty connection inspection fireproofed wood, New York Yard.

Carp. H. M. Griffiths, retired, to New York Yard, March 22, duty and general storekeeper.

Ch. Gun. J. R. Grainger (retired) (Sec. 1444, R. S.; Sec. 11, N. P. A.).

MARCH 20.—Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles, to duty as inspector in charge, 8th Lighthouse District, New Orleans, La., April 10.

Lieut. J. H. Dayton, to Franklin, April 2.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, detached Richmond, March 28; to

March 23, 1901.

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Vermont, connection draft of men for Solace, then to Philadelphia.

Chief Gun. J. R. Grainger, retired, transferred to retired list of officers, U. S. N. (Sec. 1444 R. S. and Sec. 11, N. P. A.)

Chap. W. H. I. Reaney, to Vermont, March 25.

MARCH 21.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, Department's order detaching command Newark revoked.

Capt. John H. Dayton, Department's order to command Newark revoked.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, detached Washington Yard; to command Dixie, March 21, as relief of Comdr. Belknap.

Comdr. C. Belknap, detached command Dixie, March 22; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Parks, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, April 1, as relief of Lieut. Comdr. Worthington.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, Department's order detaching Washington Yard revoked.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett, to Washington Yard, March 25. Med. Dir. E. S. Bogert, retired, detached marine recruiting rendezvous, New York, N. Y.; to home.

Surg. H. L. Law, retired, to duty at recruiting rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y., March 25.

Surg. M. H. Crawford, detached recruiting rendezvous, Buffalo, March 25, to marine recruiting rendezvous, New York, March 27.

Chief Btm. W. Anderson, detached New York Yard, March 25; duty connection fitting out Illinois.

Btm. F. Deery, to New York Yard, office Captain of Yard, March 25.

Caiegram from Asiatic Station, March 22.

Lieut. John T. Gibbons, additional duty as Captain of Port of Manila; also on Monadnock.

Lieut. Walter J. Sears, detachment from New Orleans to duty as Captain of Port of Manila, also Monadnock, revoked.

Lieut. W. A. Gill, detachment from Oregon to New Orleans revoked.

Lieut. W. A. Gill, Oregon to Brooklyn.

Surg. Corbin J. Decker, Monocacy to Oregon.

Surg. Philip Leach, Oregon to Monocacy.

P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, Kentucky to Concord.

P. A. Surg. Ammen Farenholt, Concord to Oregon.

A. Surg. Warren E. G. High, Oregon to Kentucky.

W. Mach. Lemuel T. Cooper, Oregon to Glacier.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 15.—Capt. George C. Thorpe and 1st Lieut. Ernest E. West, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, for duty.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter detailed as member of a general court-martial to convene at the Navy Yard, Washington.

2d Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Pensacola.

MARCH 16.—1st Lieut. Richard G. McConnell, detached from the Franklin and ordered to command the marine guard of the Atlanta, taking passage in the steamer of the Lamport and Holt line, sailing from New York on the morning of the 20th inst., for Montevideo.

Col. Frank L. Denny ordered to New York, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., on public duty.

Capt. George Barnett, detached from the Chicago and ordered to proceed to Washington and report in person to the brigadier general, commandant.

1st Lieut. John S. Bates, detached from the Atlanta and ordered to command the marine guard of the Chicago.

MARCH 18.—Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, A. Q. M., directed to assume charge of the office of the Q. M. during the absence of Col. Denny.

1st Lieut. Stephen Elliott, detached from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, ordered to his home and granted three months sick leave.

MARCH 20.—Major Charles L. McCawley and Capt. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M.'s, ordered to New York on public duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Officers of the Revenue Cutter service and others hope to see a general index in the next issue of the annual register. It would certainly add to its value and prove of great convenience to those having occasion to refer to it.

MARCH 14.—2d Lieut. W. W. Joyner granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

2d Lieut. Eben Barker from the Bear to the Galveston on expiration of leave.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker from the McCulloch on relief and ordered to the Gresham.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash from the Manning to the Algonquin.

MARCH 15.—2d Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant from the Grant to the Rush.

3d Lieut. P. C. Prince granted eleven days leave en route to Seattle, Wash.

3d Lieut. B. L. Brockway granted ten days leave en route to Astoria, Ore.

Chief Engr. E. P. Webber detached from the Algonquin on relief and ordered to the Woodbury.

Chief Engr. J. R. Daily detached from the Woodbury on relief and ordered to the Fessenden.

Chief Engr. A. L. Broadbent assigned to duty in connection with revenue launches at Port Townsend, Wash.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd from the Perry to the Grant.

MARCH 16.—1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks granted thirty days' leave.

1st Lieut. H. B. West granted thirty days' leave.

1st Lieut. K. W. Perry to the Seward temporarily.

2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. A. L. Broadbent granted thirty days' leave.

MARCH 18.—1st Lieut. F. W. Thompson from the McCulloch to the Onondaga.

1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, from the Forward to the McCulloch.

2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

MARCH 19.—2d Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn promoted to 1st assistant engineer.

MARCH 20.—3d Lieut. J. V. Wild granted seven days' leave.

Chief Engr. E. A. Jack ordered to the Boutwell.

Chief Engr. W. Robinson from the Boutwell to the Thetis.

Chief Engr. W. Robinson granted thirty days' leave.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Orders have been issued to Captain McCalla, commanding the U. S. S. Newark, to immediately bring his ship to New York, where it will be necessary to make extensive repairs and where she will be given a general overhauling.

The battleship Wisconsin has sailed from San Francisco for the beautiful harbor on the southern coast of Lower California, Magdalena Bay, where the usual "fitting for sea" will be carried out in a genial climate and unvexed by the proximity of a city. Magdalena Bay is a favorite location for the "setting up drills" and other preparations for a voyage, and has been used for this purpose by nearly every ship which has sailed from the Golden Gate for foreign parts. This fine sheet of water is practically free from storms and bad weather, no rain falls and the sea is full of fish, while the beaches are perfection for landing parties, scrubbing boats and drills of all sorts. It is the headquarters for the collection of the singular parasite called "Orchilla," from which is made the beautiful purple dyes so famous in silk and other fabrics, and which is collected and pressed at the head of Magdalena Bay for transportation to Germany, where the yellow Orchilla is manipulated for the dye contained in its fibres. The narrow spit separating Magdalena Bay from the Pacific Ocean is noted for

the huge cacti of various types and forms with which nature has supplied this barren waste of land. From this point the Wisconsin will proceed to Manila early in April or sooner.

The report of the board appointed to inspect the under-water portions of the hull of the Stockton during the recent docking precedent to acceptance by the Government found that no injury of any sort was inflicted by the grounding near Annapolis a short time previous to the official trials in November. The paint was found intact and nothing was shown which indicated any stresses or strains due to that accident. The report shows the machinery in excellent condition in every detail.

The Bureau of Navigation has been charged with the task of substituting merchant crews for the regular naval crews on several of the Government steam colliers, and will soon be able to release from this duty quite a large number of enlisted men and several officers for regular duty. This action is in line with the ideas of Rear Admiral Bradford on the subject, and is carrying out the intentions of the Bureau of Equipment in the matter of an efficient colliery system for naval purposes. The U. S. steam collier Caesar will be among those whose crew and officers will be changed from naval to merchant personnel.

The Brutus has been ordered home from the island of Guam, but there seems to be some uncertainty as to what vessel will be assigned to the duty of maintaining communication between that far-away possession and the rest of the world. It is probable, however, that one of the vessels at present attached to the Asiatic Station will be detailed for this service, and regular dates for sailing may be anticipated in the near future.

The recent appointment as commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Station of Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., recalls to mind the fact that he retires for age on the same day with Admiral Sampson, Feb. 9, 1902. In this connection it may be interesting to note that Father Time bids fair to solve all questions of precedence and advancement between Admirals Sampson and Schley. By the failure of the Fifty-sixth Congress to act upon the President's nominations of these two officers, further action must be deferred until the first regular session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, on the first Monday in December next. In the meantime Rear Admiral Schley retires on the 9th of October without possibility of Congressional action in his case affecting his position on the active list.

The selection of a proper design for the medal which is to be bestowed upon the enlisted men engaged in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, has been turned over to the Board on Awards now in session at the Navy Department. This medal is in accordance with an act of Congress approved during the last days of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and will be among the few medals awarded for gallantry issued by the Government of the United States.

The French battleship St. Louis, carrying the flag of Vice Admiral de Maigret, narrowly escaped serious injury at Toulon. She was in dry dock, and the water was being drawn out, when several props snapped off. There were still twelve feet of water in the basin, and it was quickly increased to enough to support the ship, which had begun to lean in an alarming manner.

In a letter to Hon. Melville Bull March 10 Secretary Long said: "I have your letter. I would not suggest a silver service as a gift from the State of Rhode Island to the battleship named for it. Such a service must necessarily be kept enclosed, and my idea of a proper memorial is something which everybody can see. The best one I know of is that given by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the battleship Massachusetts—a bronze figure of victory in front of the forward turret. I think West Virginia has in mind a bronze reproduction of the coat of arms of that State. I think it would be well to appoint a committee of two or three with a view to consultation with some good artist. Was not Commodore Perry a native of Rhode Island? If so, a statue of him or his relief would be worth considering." Both of the Perrys were born at South Kingston, R. I., Matthew Colbraith in 1794 and Oliver Hazard in 1785. There is a bronze statue of Matthew Colbraith in Truro Park, Newport, and a marble one of Oliver Hazard at Cleveland, Ohio.

The naval court which recently met at Norfolk to determine the facts connected with the grounding of the training ship Dixie has made the following report to the Navy Department: "The court has diligently and thoroughly inquired into all the circumstances of the grounding of the Dixie, and finds that the Dixie grounded on an uncharted shoal between Maryland Point Light-house and the horizontal black buoy to the westward in a quadrilateral, showing 23, 33, 43 and 47 feet of water. The grounding was not due to any fault or negligence on the part of any officer or crew. The court is of the opinion that no further proceedings should be had in the matter."

The Board on Navy Awards has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy stating that by inadvertence the name of Lieut. Wm. G. Powell, U. S. M. C., was omitted from the list of names of those who were recommended for reward for service in China. The Board recommends that Lieutenant Powell be brevetted captain for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Tien-Tsin, China, and for his conspicuous services in charge of the Colt gun. A similar statement is made in regard to Sergt. Clarence E. Sutton, who is recommended by the board to receive a medal of honor for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in assisting to carry a wounded officer from the field under heavy fire at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 13, 1900.

At the meeting of the Board on Naval Construction, which is called for April 1, a program for naval increase more comprehensive than any scheme ever formulated in the United States will receive the attention of the members. Rear Admiral Bowles, the new Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been hard at work preparing details for the board embodying his views of the best type of war ship which could be built. It is well known that he does not favor the sheathing of vessels, and it is equally well known that he does not look with strong favor on the superposed turret, over which there has been so much controversy, and it is reasonable to suppose that he will recommend some radical changes in naval construction. It is probable that in the new program ships will be designed of the heaviest displacement ever built in this country. There is a disposition to increase the displacement of battleships above even 15,000 tons, and definite recommendations to this effect will be made to Congress next session.

A most important work is now under way in the Philippines under the auspices of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. This is the charting of the coasts and harbors of the Philippine group. An office of the survey has been established at Manila, and a force of men has been detailed for the collection of the neces-

sary material for the work. In the coming spring active operations will be inaugurated, and it is hoped that the fall will see the publication of charts of the larger harbors and more important coasts among these islands. There are no charts whatever of the smaller ports and harbors, and as the work progresses these smaller points will be duly charted and brought within the control of those requiring such aids to navigation.

The Navy Department has in preparation and will issue about May 1 a uniform regulation book, showing all uniforms and permitting officers promoted from the ranks to wear certain insignia and uniform not now worn by them, but which are permitted for other commissioned officers.

NO SHEATHING FOR NEW VESSELS.

As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 16, the Secretary of the Navy has finally settled the question of sheathing for vessels of the Navy in accordance with the recommendations of Rear-Admiral Bowles and the Board on Naval Construction. The official report of Chief Constructor Bowles is as follows:

"Sir—In view of the provision in the last appropriation bill that 'the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to exercise his discretion as to the sheathing and coppering of naval vessels herein and heretofore authorized to be built,' the Bureau, after consideration, recommends, for reasons given below, that the wood sheathing provided for in the specifications for the three battleships and three armored cruisers recently contracted for, be not fitted to those vessels.

"2. The Department's experience with its unsheathed vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron during the late war, is too recent to require more than mention, as bearing further evidence to the practicability of such vessels without sheathed bottoms operating continuously for considerable periods, even in southern waters, without material deterioration in speed.

"3. The system of sheathing proposed for application is based upon that employed by a foreign nation, in whose experiences in the development of sheathing are to be found examples of the dangers with which its use is, to a considerable extent, necessarily attended and so far as the application of sheathing in the Navy of the United States is concerned, the work is in that experimental stage which may well be expected to be attenuated by the difficulties and defects which accompany the development of sheathing abroad, and has resulted in its abandonment by at least one country whose naval expansion is in some degree parallel to our own. The Bureau believes that it is undesirable that there should be introduced into these complicated and expensive vessels such an element of possible difficulty and weakness as sheathing is in the present state of development in its application to vessels of the Navy.

"4. The omission of sheathing from these vessels will result in a very considerable saving in first cost, both for the sheathing work proper, and for incidental work made necessary by it, and the avoidance of any reduction in the efficiency of armored protection through the piercing of the hard face of armor by numerous holes."

It will be remembered that the final decision in this matter was that all of the vessels either now under construction or authorized for construction shall not be sheathed except the six protected cruisers of the Denver type, which have progressed so far in their construction that it was thought inadvisable not to continue as originally intended and have them sheathed and coppered.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PARADE AT BOSTON.

The celebration at Boston, Mass., March 18 of the 125th anniversary of the evacuation of that city by the British was enthusiastically celebrated. The principal feature was the parade of United States Army and Navy forces together with the Massachusetts militia. These forces were made up as follows: 77th Co. Artillery, from Fort Warren, with 2d Lieut. Clifford C. Carson in command, and acting as escort to the chief marshal, 25 men; Coast Artillery of 10 men; U. S. Marine Band, Drum Major Rann, 25 pieces; battalion of U. S. marines, three companies; Capt. Dion C. Williams, acting major, Lieut. Colvocoresses, adjutant, and Lieuts. Wadleigh, Udell, Manwaring and Herbert at the head of the companies, 100 men; U. S. S. Hartford band, 25 men; battalion from U. S. S. Hartford, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander Sharp, Jr., in command of four companies, 250 men; U. S. S. Lancaster band, 20 men; battalion from U. S. S. Lancaster, Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Fullam in command of four companies, 250 men; 9th Regiment, M.V.M., Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, commanding; Co. D, Massachusetts Naval Brigade, Ensign Everett W. Scott, commanding, 90 men.

Among those in carriages were: Gov. W. Murray Crane, Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Adjutant Gen. Samuel Dalton, Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N.; Comdr. Mansfield, of the U. S. S. Lancaster; Comdr. Hawley, of the U. S. S. Hartford.

Among the recently completed promotions in the Marine Corps few have given greater satisfaction to a wide circle of admirers than that of Capt. R. H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C., who entered the Volunteer Service at the outbreak of the war with Spain, acquitted himself with distinction, and on the conclusion of the war was examined for the Regular Service and obtained his commission as 1st lieutenant under date of April 8, 1899; since that date he has been in the Philippines. Previous to his entering the Service young Dunlap was private secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, and from the thoroughness of his work in that capacity received the commendation and assistance of the Chief Justice in the various steps which have culminated in a commission as captain, U. S. M. C., the records of the examinations held in Manila for these promotions have been received in Washington, and the friends of Captain Dunlap may be interested to know that his papers are of exceptional value.

The only casualties reported by the Porto Rico battalion on its return to San Juan after its inauguration trip were a number of chapped lips, but whether these were due to the Northern weather or to the too affectionate partings when they came to leave for home, the San Juan "News," which describes their return, does not say. A large crowd was at the pier at San Juan to receive them, and their large collection of souvenirs was soon in process of diffusion about the island. Only one of the battalion became ill on the journey, and only one was left behind in the States, the latter a victim of the night night daze, which made him miss connections.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1901.

The spring schedule of practical exercises is now in operation at the Naval Academy. The steam cutters were put overboard on Wednesday, and will be used by the cadets in the first and second classes in the interesting steam tactics of the fleet and squadron evolutions. The first drill in them took place Saturday morning, with Lieut. John D. Hood, U. S. N., in command. Lieut. A. W. Grant, U. S. N., is in charge of the sailing cutters.

The "plebes" lose from the practical exercises of winter "dancing." After one term's instruction, four months' time, in this naval art, the young cadets are presumed to have been polished enough in this branch of the Service to appear in society "at home and abroad."

At the Naval Academy last Thursday funeral exercises were held over the remains of the late Lieut. C. A. E. King, U. S. N., who died on Dec. 25, 1900, at sea. The funeral was a full military one and was attended by the officers and civilian professors of the Academy and their families. A firing party of marines under their commanding officer, with the Naval Academy band, attended as an escort. Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman had charge of the details of the funeral. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Prof. P. R. Alger, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. L. Gow, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. F. Carter, U. S. N.; Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf, U. S. N., and Ensign A. E. Kalbach, U. S. N. The interment was in the Naval Academy cemetery, opposite the Naval Academy.

John Duffy, chief yeoman on board the U. S. S. Santee, at the Naval Academy, was placed on the retired list Tuesday for the enlisted men of the Navy, after serving 30 years and 6 months. During his service at Annapolis Mr. Duffy studied law, under instructions of Elihu S. Riley, and was admitted to the bar of Anne Arundel county. Mr. Duffy celebrated his birthday on Sunday, and on that day his term of service expired, but officially on Monday. He is a stenographer and typewriter, and has been of valuable service on the Santee.

The enthusiasm increases at the boat house. The cadets have three eight-oar crews at work, and they take to water every afternoon. On Thursday, for the first time this season, Coach Hall used the torpedo boat Manley to follow up the rowers and give them his instructions as they moved along.

John E. Pond, at present a member of the middle class of the Berkeley High School, has been appointed the first naval cadet from the Hawaiian Islands. The appointment was secured by Delegate Wilcox. Young Pond is the son of Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond, commander of the U. S. S. Iroquois, now stationed at Honolulu.

Sailor Peter J. Francke, who assaulted Lieut. Chandler Campbell, received as punishment three years in the Boston Navy Yard prison and loss of pay. The assault was committed while the officer was returning from the St. John's College hop.

Divers employed on the submarine torpedo boat Holland have been engaged since Tuesday in trying to recover a torpedo fired from that vessel in a cadet practice drill. This torpedo cost the Government over \$1,000. A torpedo was also lost from the Gwin, but was recovered. After a long and diligent search the divers found the torpedo from the Holland, seven miles up the Severn river.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieutenant Miller, U. S. N., and Mrs. Terhune, wife of Lieut. W. J. Terhune, U. S. N., gave a Mi-Careme card party at 41 Upshur Row, Naval Academy, which was one of the most brilliant affairs of the social season. There were nine tables, and six-handed euchre was played. The prizes were handsome and unique. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Terhune are among the most popular ladies at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Drum, wife of Captain Drum, of Fort Myer, Va., and Miss Lena Brash, of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting here. Mrs. Wood, of New York City, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pierce, wife of Chief Boatswain C. F. Pierce, U. S. N., has returned home. The family of Prof. P. R. Alger, U. S. N., having a contagious disease, it has been placed in quarantine at the Naval Academy.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., March 14, 1901.

The transport Hancock, bearing the 30th Infantry, reached port March 12, twenty-three days from Manila. The trip was an unusually fortunate one, and for the first time the Hancock had no deaths on the long voyage. Besides the officers of the 30th Infantry the cabin passengers were: Brig. Gen. James R. Campbell, U. S. V.; Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss, Lieut. Comdr. B. O. Scott, Mrs. P. S. Rossiter, Mrs. M. F. Steele, Mrs. C. E. Reese and Mrs. H. K. Streeve.

After a tempestuous voyage of twenty-five days from Manila the transport Buford steamed into port March 13. The big transport brings 27 officers and 855 men of the 27th Infantry. Among those to return were Lieut. G. Sutherland, Lieut. S. H. Elliott, Lieut. A. M. Petite, A. A. Surg. U. Goodwin, Mrs. H. C. Danes, Miss Culling and Captain Taylor.

Lieut. Fred H. Parks is confined in the General Hospital suffering from a severe fever.

The dearth of all dancing since the commencement of Lent gave an added zest to the hop given March 8 by the officers, who are as hosts at their very best. There will be one more affair of the kind during this Lenten season.

Lieut. Julius T. Conrad left March 11 for Seattle, Washington.

Lieut. Guy E. Carleton, one of the recent graduates of West Point, has arrived in the garrison and been assigned to the 92d Company of Coast Artillery, Capt. Edward Davis commanding.

Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Miss Rawles, Miss Davis and Miss N. Marshall have organized a reading club which meets Fridays.

Mrs. Ethelbert Breckinridge is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum, of Alcatraz Island. Mrs. H. C. Davis, who recently returned from Manila after a visit of six months, accompanied by her niece, Miss Culling, has returned to Alcatraz Island.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wilson, of Angel Island, were host and hostess at a yellow dinner given March 8 at their cozy little home on the hill. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Carver Howland, A. A. Surg. Williams and Mrs. William A. McNair.

The wife of Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, who has been a guest at the Occidental for some days, has taken quarters at Angel Island. Mrs. Thomas Franklin, wife of Lieutenant Franklin, has returned to Angel Island

after an extended visit to relatives and friends in El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. S. O. Beasley, Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Chaplain P. J. Hart, Capt. Peter T. Riley, Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss, Capt. L. M. Koehler, Brig. Gen. James R. Campbell, Lieut. A. P. Berry, Lieut. A. M. Petite, Capt. Edward L. King, Lieut. W. S. Valentine, Lieut. L. J. Flemming and A. A. Surg. L. T. Chabut were among the officers registering at Army Headquarters during the past seven days.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 30, 1901.

On account of a sudden shower the dress parade was abandoned on Sunday last.

One of the most interesting of the social happenings of the past week was the announcement on Thursday evening of the engagement of Capt. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., Assistant Professor in the Department of Modern Languages, to Miss Lynch, sister of the wife of Major J. W. Pope. The news came as a pleasant surprise to the friends of Captain Landis at the garrison. The wedding will occur in June.

The wedding of Lieut. John E. Stephens and Miss Anita de Garmendia, the announcement of whose engagement was made some time ago, will occur in April.

The cadets enjoyed a rare treat on Tuesday afternoon in the form of a lecture delivered in French in Cullum Hall by M. Gaston Deschamps on the world-famous "Marshall Lannes, Duke of Monticello," one of the ablest and most successful of Napoleon's marshals. Dress parade was to have followed the lecture, but the hour was later than that set for the exercise, and this courtesy to M. Deschamps was necessarily omitted.

Lieutenant Bogge entertained a number of his friends at a dance in Cullum Hall on Tuesday evening. The Misses Hallett, Roe, Lefferts and Wells were among the number.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Fichberger's last Thursday afternoon. "Samuel Pepys" was the title of the paper read by the hostess.

The funeral of Mrs. French, widow of the late Professor French, at one time chaplain of the Academy, will be held at the post on Thursday afternoon of the present week. Interment at the post cemetery.

The indoor meet will be held in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, March 23.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 18, 1901.

Mrs. O'Connell has returned from an extended visit in the East. Lieut. Louis P. Schindel has returned from San Francisco. Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson will give a dinner on March 19 to Colonel and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Richard, Major and Mrs. O'Connell, Major and Mrs. Polhemus, Major and Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. Getty and Mrs. Fendricks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city, gave a large dinner party Thursday evening. The decorations were La France and Cloth of Gold roses. The guests from the post were: Colonel and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Richard, Major and Mrs. McClaughey, Major and Mrs. O'Connell, Major and Mrs. McCarthy, Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Dickman and Mrs. Fendrick.

Mrs. James R. Lindsay and baby arrived Saturday from Little Rock, Ark., where Captain Lindsay had been on temporary duty. Captain Lindsay has been ordered to join his regiment in Manila. Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of the city, left the last of the week for San Francisco to join Captain and Mrs. Koehler, who arrived there March 11 from Manila. Mrs. Koehler, who is a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Anthony, was taken sick in Manila, and as soon as she was able to travel she was brought to this country.

The news of Captain Paddock's death was quite a shock to his friends at the post and in Leavenworth. He was a student at the Cavalry and Infantry School and was afterwards stationed at this post with the 6th Cavalry. After the departure of the 20th Infantry he was in command of the post until ordered to China.

The War Department at Washington has issued orders that civilians shall not be allowed to give parties in Pope Hall in the future.

The officers of the post have asked the Government to appropriate \$2,000 for a schoolhouse on the military reservation. If secured it is intended to support this school with a levy on the corporation property on the reservation and money from the State fund.

Major Charles M. O'Connor, recently promoted from a captaincy in the 8th Cavalry and assigned to the 14th Cavalry, left Thursday for a few days' visit at Fort Riley.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 14, 1901.

Captain Fielder M. Beall, 3d Inf., was a visitor at the post last week from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Captain Beall and Lieutenant Perry with a battery of artillery from San Antonio, were ordered to Ennis to assist Major Yeatman of the 1st Inf., in keeping order among the recruits.

The facts of the trouble were as follows: Major Yeatman and Lieutenant Lieber, in command of 400 recruits for the Philippines left New York for San Francisco last week. All went well until they reached Ennis, Texas, where they were allowed to leave the train; some of the men became intoxicated and when it was time for the train to leave they refused to go aboard. Major Yeatman at once telegraphed to Colonel McKibbin, Department Commander, who immediately ordered Captain Beall and Lieutenant Perry with a battery of artillery to the point of disturbance. On their arrival at Ennis matters were at once settled; either the men had come to their senses or the sight of the regulars made them change their minds. Captain Beall accompanied them to El Paso, where they were met by Lieutenant L. P. Schindel, 1st Inf., with a detachment of the same regiment who had been ordered to meet them at Kansas City and escort them to San Francisco. Through some error they missed connections at the former place, so were ordered to proceed to El Paso and wait for them here.

Col. Cyrus E. Roberts, 13th Inf., inspector general of the Department, of Texas, was at the post last week on an investigating tour.

Miss Bessie McKibbin, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Loughborough for the past two weeks returned to her home at Fort Sam Houston the last of the week.

The trial of the two colored soldiers who have been in jail in El Paso for the last thirteen months, for

some unaccountable reason has again been postponed until the June term of court. This is the third or fourth time it has been postponed.

Sir Francis Francis, a captain in the English Army, was a recent visitor in El Paso.

COMMANDER TILLEY APPROVED.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by the people of Tutuila to President McKinley: To His Excellency, the President of the United States of America:

Your Excellency, our good and esteemed father, greetings:

The people of Tutuila wish to express their thanks for your re-election to the most honored position of President of the United States of America. It seems now, that with that election our great anxiety of the past is at an end. We willingly ceded our country to your government, and we are now greatly rejoiced with the annexation of this portion of Samoa to the United States. Our hope in the United States is now strengthened; we feel that as you have considered us kindly, so you will do likewise in the future. We are deeply grateful for all that has been done.

On account of your good will to us you gave to us a leader, a Governor, a high chief, whom we have learned to love and to respect. He (Comdr. B. F. Tilley) has framed a Government suitable for us. Our great fear at first was that we would be cast aside in our Government; our customs, which we honor, would be changed or interfered with; we feared the rule of the soldier (military rule).

But now our doubts are ended. We are satisfied because the good Governor you sent to us has been faithful and kind to us, and has kept his promises. He has made good laws, with wisdom and according to our opinion. In days gone by such laws as we had were indiscriminately broken, but now the wrongdoer fears the laws; he knows he will be punished in the courts established by the Governor, and over which he has placed wise, impartial judges, who judge uprightly. We dwell now with safety and in friendship with each other.

Under Comdr. B. F. Tilley we are learning and we are improving, and we hope to become worthy of our connection with the United States. But our anxiety now is—lest he be removed from us, according to the custom of the Governments of the great nations. Our prayer is, if it shall be pleasing to you and to Comdr. B. F. Tilley, that he remain with us always, or until all he has inaugurated has matured and the good work he has commenced has taken deep root in the country and has become unchangeable, and for this we will be ever thankful.

May our God in his graciousness bestow life and happiness upon you.

We are your true children,

MAUGA,
Governor of Faleluma East.
TUTILELE,
Governor of Faleluma West.

PAY DAY REFORMS SUGGESTED.

A correspondent in the Army writing us from a town in Tarlac Province, Luzon, under date of Feb. 8, refers to pay day in his town as bedlam and worse let loose, and describes the guard house full of fighting prisoners who have to be restrained in various ways to keep from injuring themselves and other prisoners. Some of the causes of this state of things he says are: 1st, that men are left on garrison duty in the same place too long; 2d, that pay is too irregular, that is, one pay day in two months, while the next runs over three months, giving the men ample opportunity to get acquainted with native methods and with the drinking of native liquor at five cents a quart. Then pay day comes with lots of bad American whisky and beer. This same American liquor and beer and native liquor have been condemned by the health board in Manila, but nevertheless the provinces overflow with it. Whatever be the cause, our correspondent says it needs a speedy remedy, as there are too many men doing time and working out big fines in the company guard houses, not to speak of the large number awaiting the G. C. M., in one case one company having as many as twenty-seven. This condition is not peculiar to any one place, our correspondent hastens to explain, but seems universal in all organizations outside of Manila in Northern Luzon.

The same correspondent bewails the chaotic condition of the mail service in Luzon. He says: "With only four post offices in Northern Luzon a registered letter may lie in one of them a year unless you find a man that can be depended on to get it, who is going in that direction. Of course, by being near the railroad ordinary mail can be got by chance; that is, some one to throw out-going mail into the car and throw incoming mail onto the track. If some one is there to pick it up, all right; if not, you may guess the chances of getting it. Now, as few troops are stationed on the railroad the chances are slim."

A SPONTANEOUS ACT OF GENEROSITY.

U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington Barracks, D. C.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I would like to express through your columns the heartfelt appreciation of the sick and wounded soldiers of this hospital of an exceptional act of generosity performed by a Mr. Effinger, mine owner of Salt Lake City, Utah, for Private Heber Elkins, of the 11th U. S. Vol. Cav., a soldier who was so badly wounded in the Philippines that he has completely lost the use of his lower extremities. While taking Elkins across the country to his home he and I while talking happened to mention the fact that it would be a hardship for him to be without a wheel chair. Our conversation was overheard by Mr. Effinger, and without solicitation he immediately volunteered to purchase the chair on our arrival at Salt Lake City, which he did at a cost of some \$28. This act of unsolicited aid, seldom heard of (in connection with soldiers), and practical charity certainly deserves recognition from the fellow-sufferers of Private Elkins, and they deem your columns the best channel for expressing their views.

PETER J. FORD,
Private, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army.

A recent Savannah, Ga., dispatch, referring to the recent alleged discovery of the remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, says: "It is established beyond doubt that the coffin plate taken north by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner did not belong to any member of the Greene family, but showed more or less distinctly the name of James or Thomas Oliver, and the date of death was much later than General Greene's. As a result of the expert's discovery, the whereabouts of General Greene's remains are now as much a mystery as ever."

CARMAN, A PHILIPPINE MILLIONAIRE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have noticed an account of the arrest of one Carman, a merchant in Manila, who was suspected of having unlawful dealings with the insurgents in the Philippines. I happened to meet Mr. Carman in the Philippines and became pretty well acquainted with him. His career in the archipelago is an interesting one though short and shows how quickly a man can secure wealth in that country if he is bright and active. The Philippines are to-day among the richest in the world and the island of Luzon alone abounds in natural resources the richness of which is almost inconceivable. The opportunities which constantly present themselves are many, and to one who has the right business instinct and understands the people and the peculiar conditions existing there are many chances of securing wealth.

Carman was one of those men who sees an opportunity to make money where the average man would see nothing. He is a typical New England Yankee, somewhat past middle age—if one were to judge by his looks—and is shrewd and not over scrupulous. He went to Manila about the time the first volunteers went there, with a couple of hundred dollars, but he intended to turn those few into many.

The first thing which attracted his attention was the fact that the Army was hiring Chinese coolies for different kinds of labor. Around the streets of Manila there were thousands of idle Chinamen who were only too willing to work for about ten cents a day. They were afraid to go outside of Manila to work, as when caught the insurgents invariably cut off their heads, and there was not nearly enough work for them in Manila. Accordingly Mr. Carman made a contract with the leaders of this outfit by which all of the Chinese coolies in Manila were to work for him at a price which we all understood from the coolies to be seven pesos (\$3.50) a month each. He then went to the officials in Manila and offered to let his coolies for fifteen pesos (\$7.50) per month per head.

The soldiers are needed for duty in the trenches and could not well be spared to do the loading and unloading of ships and cascoes, and for the many other things of the kind. The Filipinos themselves were too lazy and shiftless to do such work satisfactorily, and besides they were not as strong as the Chinese, who are almost indispensable to the government. They unloaded the transports and loaded the cargoes on to cascoes (flat bottomed boats like a punt) and unloaded them on to the docks and from there carried them into the storehouses. They acted as litter bearers in the field, and drove the bull teams. In fact they did everything except fighting.

As Carman had contracted with every coolie in the place it was impossible to get any except from Carman, and of course he made a profit of about \$3.25 per head—the Government paying him, and he paying the coolies. There were about fifty regiments in the Philippines and perhaps thirty of these were on the island of Luzon. Each company was entitled to three coolies to be used as litter bearers and general utility men. In all 1,500 coolies were hired by the army on Luzon, besides those working in the hospital corps, the quartermaster's department, the ordnance department, etc. Altogether Carman's revenue from the coolies must have been something in the neighborhood of \$8,000 per month.

But Carman did not stop here. Oh no! He was entirely too smart for that. He hustled around and cornered all of the bull carts in the place and offered them to the army at contract rates. The army had in use something in the neighborhood of 300 bull carts, and Carman made about \$2,400 per month profit.

While contracting for bull teams the thought struck him that the army would need something in the way of water transportation. The transports were too large to go up the Pasig river, and as there were no docks all of the soldiers, their supplies and the cargoes from the ships had to be loaded on cascoes and towed up the Pasig to the landing place. Carman was on hand and contracted with the owners for the use of their boats at a very low figure and made about \$2 per day profit upon each one. He probably had about 100 of them, if not more, which brought him \$6,000 per month. These three deals alone figure up to about \$16,400 per month.

Carman did not rest with this, however. He kept casting around for other things. He engaged in trade with the natives and became associated with a number of wealthy Filipinos. He purchased a launch and some cascoes and sent them up the Pasig River into Laguna de Bay and bought loads of coconuts, upon which he made a profit of about \$200 per load. He also traded for oranges, rice, hemp, tobacco, cocoa beans, bananas, cloth and many other things which he bought for very little and realized great profits upon. Time went on and money rolled into his hands.

After the taking of Los Banos, a small town on the shores of the Laguna de Bay (Bay Lake) he made several trips to that place on trading expeditions and it was here that I first met him. Not long after that he began hauling rafts of mahogany down to Manila, where he sold the lumber at a profit of about six dollars per log. This lumber I found out afterwards had been cut by the Spaniards and abandoned by them. Carman saw it and sold the lumber, the only cost to him being the putting it into rafts and hauling it down to Manila. A protest was made but I never heard that it came to anything.

He also obtained the United States bonded warehouse in Manila and ran his business in many other lines. He also established the first and, at that time, only transfer company in Manila. He transferred baggage from the ships out in the harbor to the city and had wagons there to haul the stuff to its destination. All of these things brought in much money to Carman's coffers. His business grew and when I left there in March, 1900, he owned several launches and other vessels and was playing his trade even to the other islands and reaping enormous profits from it.

We always suspected that Carman was contributing his share to the insurgents, for he traded where others could not reach. He stood in with the presidents of several rich towns and found a market for their goods—but not without good profit to "Carman & Co." One day Carman sailed into Los Banos with a launch and four cascoes to be loaded with articles he was trading with. But on this day he came to grief, for the "tin-clad gunboat" Napindan had received orders and sailed up and captured the whole outfit. He was taken aboard and his little fleet towed to Manila, where the case was investigated.

What will come of the charge made against Carman in Manila now remains to be seen, but this much I do know, that Carman went to Manila a poor man in 1898

and it is said that he is now worth nearly a million dollars. When we look at his dealings and stop to figure a minute it is hard to doubt it.

ALBERT C. ALLEN.

FILIPINOS HONOR AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Tayabas, Luzon, P. I., Jan. 28, 1901.

One year ago to-day the First Battalion of the 30th Vol. Infantry entered the hostile city of Tayabas, Malolos' headquarters, after a sharp skirmish. To-day at this battered old town occurred one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever tendered an American officer in the Philippines. It was the occasion of Col. Cornelius Gardener's farewell visit. He came from Lucena, escorted only by natives, who acted in the capacity of a volunteer body-guard along the rough jungle road. A year ago many of these same natives were in arms against the Americans. Some of them had officered the troops that so strenuously opposed our entry into Tayabas twelve months before. Miles out of town he was met by hundreds of the prominent citizens of the pueblo and province who had been apprised of his coming and came to do him honor and to testify to their regard. As the Colonel on his horse accompanied by Capt. C. P. Newberry and this great escort of former enemies entered the town, flowers were showered upon him from houses at whose windows sat bright-eyed señoritas. The native band, which was in line, played several stirring marches. The procession escorted the Colonel to the cathedral, thence to his own quarters, where he was met by Major Smith, 1st Cavalry, who relieved Captain Newberry at Tayabas. The padre of the city tendered the officers at the post a dainty lunch and a sumptuous dinner, followed by a ball in the evening at the residence of the vice-president. Colonel Gardener will return to-morrow to Lucena with the same escort of native volunteers.

In this rule of one year as military governor of the province Colonel Gardener has steadily kept one end in view—pacification by peaceful measures. The annoyances perpetrated by guerrilla bands, the misunderstandings that must arise between two races so widely dissimilar as the Americans and Filipinos, have never caused him to swerve one iota from his policy of absolute justice, protection for native as well as American interests and peace. The demonstration of to-day showed the result of his work. He is one of the true conquerors. He has won the natives of Tayabas province to a friendly consideration of American principles and ideas instead of crushing them into a sullen compliance.

At a large gathering of the citizens in the convent at 2:00 P. M., the Colonel delivered a short address in which he urged them to do all in their power to end the war; to bear in mind that it is education alone which lifts up a people, and advised them to send to the United States their sons and daughters to be educated, and, further, that education should begin with the lowest and poorest stratum so that the people might rise to the highest level of civilization. In the midst of the festivities of the ball a beautiful young lady, the daughter of the Teniente Alcalde, asked for the attention of the invited guests, and read and presented to the Colonel an address, of which the following is a translation:

"Colonel Gardener and Officers—Before you leave us for America, in the name of the municipality of Tayabas, and in the name of this pueblo, which has requested me to present to you this address, the people desire to express to you their profound gratitude for your kindness to them, who were the first in this province to place themselves under the protection of the starry banner."

"During all the time that the troops of the 30th Regiment have occupied this pueblo we have been treated so that we owe to you our best wishes and congratulations. We plead that when you return to America you will kindly set us right with your people, so that they may not believe that we are an inferior race and treat us as such. Tell them that we are a people desirous of peace and worthy of progress and high civilization, which blessings have formerly been denied us by the Spanish Government. That we desire to be instructed in all things that make for progress and civilization, both moral and material, and that we are a people who never forget a kindness, be it ever so little. We wish you all a happy voyage, and you will leave us accompanied by our eternal gratitude."

In like manner another young lady read an address as follows:

"Colonel Gardener—I have been asked to represent the mothers and young ladies of the pueblo of Tayabas in the expression to you in a few words of our lasting gratitude for the patient interest you have taken in us and for the advice in your address this morning, that the young ladies, as well as the young men, the rich and the poor, should be given an education in order that our people may soon reach the highest plane of civilization. We wish at the same time to express to you our gratitude as women for the admirable discipline and conduct of the 30th Regiment, of whose officers and men we have formed the highest regard as being perfect gentlemen in their behavior toward us since they have occupied this pueblo. We extend, therefore, to you and to your regiment our best wishes for a happy voyage to America, and hope that you will always be our witnesses that we desire most of all peace and progress and prosperity for our people."

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

At two a. m. on Feb. 3 Colonel Schuyler, 46th Vol. Inf., embarked with 75 officers and men on the U. S. gunboat "Basco" and two bancas. Capt. R. J. Reaney and 40 men were landed at Punto Caysubig; Colonel Schuyler with 30 men landed at Punto Gordo. Each column with native guide directed itself on Paniman, the valley and cove between the two landing places, and the site of Gen. Trias's new camp. Insurgent troops were saved by the vigilance of their outposts, who challenged and fired on Reaney's force, giving the alarm. Reaney had a running fight back from the beach with a considerable force of the enemy, whom he routed, killing one, wounding two and capturing one. Later the united forces encountered a small force of perhaps thirty rifles and scattered them. Colonel Schuyler destroyed about 20 houses, all of which contained munitions, uniforms and many other signs of military occupation, some being barracks of good size, arranged with bunks for many men. One unfinished building was well constructed, was about 25 by 75 feet, with sleeping place for many men, evidently intended of headquarters. The whole camp was entirely new and evidently designed for more than 1,000 men. Colonel Schuyler commended warmly the valuable official co-operation of Naval Cadet Comfort, who placed the gunboat at his disposal, handling the men through the surf

with great skill and accompanying the troops with a landing party. In the official despatches in another column the surrender of General Trias is reported by General MacArthur.

From Cagayan, Mindanao, General Kobbe sent this report on Jan. 21: "Operations with from two to five columns have been continuous since early December in this section and Misamis, and recently in Surigao and Dignat Island, to intercept fugitive leaders with funds. Three strongholds were flanked and destroyed with quantities of ammunition and military stores. Thirty rifles and the best insurgent leader, Velez, captured. The enemy were driven into mountains in squads and individuals, and kept from returning to towns, of which we now hold or control nine additional. Our loss was one killed and six wounded, three deaths by drowning and one exhaustion. I kept no count of the enemy's dead. The health of command is excellent."

The Manila "New American" gives this sound piece of advice: "Rebels under arms, caught wearing the uniform of the United States, are entitled to no consideration. They should be treated with by their captors, upon the field. The story comes that in a raid after Geronimo's band such a condition of affairs was found to exist. 'Captain Cameron thinks that most of the insurgents were uniforms similar to those worn by American soldiers and native scouts.' So runs the account. Insurgents taken in those uniforms ought, in the vernacular of the American frontier, be given 'short shrift,' a term that carries a rope attachment with it in the shape of a hangman's noose."

The Aparri (P. I.) "News" of Feb. 2 said: "Colonel Hood, the district commander, received a visit last week from ten prominent Negritos, living near the Pacific coast and twenty-nine prominent members of the same tribe living west of the Cagayan. These people journeyed to Aparri for the sole purpose of paying their respects to the district commander, who received them with all due courtesy. These people are tired of this deplorable warfare, and they, and all their neighbors along the coast, are ready to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. They remained in the city for several days to become better acquainted with the Americans and their customs."

Three companies of the 6th Infantry stationed at Calivo, Panay Island, have been hiking continually to and fro through the district, and have been so close on the heels of the rebel bands as to cause them to unite their forces and retire to a mountain situated between Macato and Tangleon. This mountain they have strongly fortified. In fact, it is a natural fortification, as it rises almost perpendicularly on three sides, while on the rear it is joined to a lofty mountain by a narrow ridge. A few days before Jan. 20 eighty men of the 44th Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, attempted to take it, says a Manila "Times" correspondent, but were compelled to desist before they got half way up by the insurgents rolling rocks down on them. Several soldiers were severely injured by the falling rocks; fortunately none were killed. Artillery was sent for, and its arrival will doubtless add another chapter to the history of the insurrection in Panay.

That General Funston is still keeping up his sprinting practice is shown by this despatch he sent to Gen. Lord Whenton, Northern Luzon, under date of Jan. 13: "I left San Isidro this morning at three o'clock with fifty mounted men to scout the region southeast of here. In order to more thoroughly cover the country, we broke up into small bands. I went with a detachment of twelve men under Captain Kreps, of the 22d Inf. Just before noon we met about thirty insurgents on the trail five miles southeast of Santa Cruz, barrio of Gapan. Our men being mounted infantry and thus not furnished with revolvers, we could not make mounted charge. We dismounted and chased them until we were exhausted. For a few minutes they put up a good fight. We only found one dead man, and got his rifle and a few cartridges. Have no doubt they had other loss, but we could not find them in grass and brush. One private wounded moderately in side."

Colonel Bullard left Balayan on the naval boat Samar with 75 officers and men of the 39th Vol. Inf. on Jan. 8 and landed the next forenoon at Tureto Juamab, near Laoag. Major Langhorne, from Nasugbu, the same night, with 100 men of the 39th, marched in three columns on Laoag from east and southeast. Colonel Bullard reached Laoag at 3 p. m., surrounded the town and seized all male inhabitants, killing one insurgent. Langhorne's battalion arrived shortly afterwards from the east, searching all barrios and seizing all male inhabitants, two insurgents being captured and two killed. Colonel Bullard found in Laoag lists showing two companies of insurgents and a reserve force. Colonel Bullard's column returned to Balayan on the Samar, while Major Langhorne's force continued the scout through Cattero, Jolo, Seicobolo and into Batudug through Botocan, Napupito. Part of the force had a small skirmish near Botocan.

The river gunboat Napindan, commanded by Lieut. J. R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., after two years' activity in patrolling the Rio Grande, Rio Pasay, Bulacan and other rivers has been laid up for repairs at Manila. Her crew consisted of Sergeant Board, Corporal Turner, Corporal Barnes, sixteen men from the 22d, four from the 24th, two from the 3d, and one from the 21st Inf. The Napindan has been relieved by the gunboat Charleston, Lieut. G. McCaskey, 12th Inf., lately brought from Singapore. The Napindan is typical of the light draught boats that have been doing good work in shallow water. She draws only four feet and her speed is 11 knots. Her length is 110 feet and beam 20, and her armament consists of two 6-pd. Navy guns, model '81, and two 45 Colt's gatlings. The Napindan took an active part in the northern advance to San Isidro. Her chief engineer, J. P. Dickinson, has been with her since her commissioning in January, 1899, and has seen thirty-seven fights in her.

Taking advantage of the dry season, a squad of men of Co. B, Eng. Batt., have been engaged in building two roads, one from Taguig to Pasig City, the other from Batatas to Taguig, in the vicinity of Manila. During the rainy season the old roads have been submerged, but the raising and macadamizing of them by the Engineers will now insure transportation at all times. Sergeant Sullivan and Privates McSweeney, Swinburn and Clarke were in charge of the work.

The Aparri (P. I.) "News" says that the 49th Vol. Inf. will concentrate in Aparri about May, and sail direct from there to the United States.

A graphic account of fighting in the Philippines has been published by the Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune" credited to a letter from A. A. Surg. L. S. Hughes sent to Fort Thomas, and dealing with the operations of detachments of the 2d Infantry in the vicinity of Binangonan, not far from Manila. One night at midnight a picked force of 125 men with Capt. F. P. Fremont and Lieuts. Preston Brown, J. M. Cullison, S. M. Bowman and Dr. Hughes went out to corral a band of

rebels at the village of San Christobal, nearby. The command did not reach the town until day was breaking. Lieutenant Brown, Corporal Gresham and two Macabebes got down on their bodies and started through the grass to the place where the rebel outpost was, which was a little nipa shack fifty yards distant. It was occupied by two men. One had a Remington carbine. Both had bolos; also, both of them were fast asleep and snoring. They were sleeping with their feet hanging out of the door, and the stalkers got right over them without waking either. Brown got on one side and Corporal Gresham on the other, and at a sign each of them came down with a death grapple on the throat of the man nearest to him. These two sentries were bound and gagged without being able to utter a sound. By this time it was broad daylight, and it was a case of double time to reach the town. At a sentry house a dog barked, and the man ran out just as Fremont and Hughes arrived abreast of the house. Captain Fremont hit him across the back of the neck with a revolver, which put him out of the business until he could be tied and gagged with the other two. Another sentry, however, opened fire and the column deployed into skirmish line. The line swept on through the village with Brown in front and yelling at the top of his voice to "shoot every nigger in sight." The nearest Americans came to having a casualty was just beyond the village, where there was a deep ravine, which had to be crossed by a log. Brown was in front and about midway across the log when an insurgent hopped from the grass about ten yards in front and fired at him point blank with a Remington carbine, and then ran for the woods, but Sergeant Ellenberg, of the Eastern Kentucky Mountains, was just behind, and he brought him down with a bullet squarely through his head. As an example of the way the Americans shot Dr. Hughes gives this: "Sergeant Ellenberg and Privates Grigsby and Hayden, of Company F, were near together when they saw an insurgent running from them at two hundred yards' distance. They fired simultaneously. When they came up to the dead man there were three bullet holes entirely through his chest, all within a radius of a circle six inches in diameter." If Dr. Hughes did not add that "Brown saw the affair and I saw the body later" one would be tempted into wondering if the rebels ran away with their faces to the enemy and whether any decorations have been given for what ought to rank as the best piece of marksmanship in the Philippine campaign. It would have been pretty good work even if the entire command had blazed away at the fleeing man and landed those three shots.

The versatility of a hospital steward has come to the front in the work of establishing peace carried on by Capt. W. J. Pardee, of I Company, 25th Inf., at San Narciso, Zambales Province, Western Luzon. This man has made himself everything to the native. He has been their doctor, padre, confessor and evangelist at the same time. There is nothing they do not tell him, and the result has been that rebels cannot enter the zone he controls before he comes right under this man's wonderful influence for good. He is a New Yorker, according to the Manila "American," and is said to have been admitted to the Catholic priesthood. Not getting a chaplaincy he went to the Philippines in the Hospital Corps.

Capt. James E. Hill, 42d Vol. Inf., who is very popular with the fair sex in his district, strengthened his hold on their esteem by giving an excursion on Laguna de Bay to the most charming native señoritas of the locality. The gunboat Laguna de Bay, Lieutenant Simonds commanding, was used for the occasion, and its usually frowning decks, dotted with parasols, made a picturesque sight. A native orchestra was much in evidence, while some of the dark-eyed guests sang sentimental ballads, and, though vigilantly chaperoned by their mothers, cast sly glances at the handsome officers. That the latter were lucky fellows indeed may be inferred from a note on the excursion which says: "The gunboat after landing her party left for Calamba, much to the delight of the soldiers, who had been denied the privilege of even gazing upon the sun-browned faces of the fair señoritas." It is only very rarely that Capt. Hill allows himself such relaxation, and the effect of his close attention to duty is seen in the change that has come over that section. He has charge of the district on the lake, of which Binangonan is the chief city, lying about 18 miles from Manila. During his administration at Binangonan the district has become quiet and the people industrious. He made an excellent selection in the choice of Lieut. James E. Abbott as school superintendent, and the Manila "American" declares that Binangonan, with a population of 10,000, has the best system of schools in the province of Morong. From an attendance of but a simple lot of ten diminutive specimens of humanity there are now between 150 and 200 children studying their A B C from the most improved books from the States. Dr. Stone, the surgeon stationed at Binangonan, has assisted in a great measure in quieting the section. Every little ailment is brought to the "mucho grande medico" and his reputation among the natives is colossal.

The board recently appointed to select a leper station and penal colony left Manila on Jan. 25 on the steamer General Alava. The board consisted of Major L. M. Maus, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., and Capt. William E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V. It was the intention of the board to return to Manila about Feb. 6.

CUPID BUSY IN MANILA.

The wedding of Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav., and Miss Belle Morrow took place in the presence of a few intimate friends on the evening of Feb. 1 at the quarters of Major Alexander Rodgers in Manila, P. I., Chaplain Walkley, U. S. A., officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 32d Vol. Inf., and after the ceremony a delightful little banquet was served at the home of Major and Mrs. Rodgers. Others present were Lieut. G. S. Ralston, 32d Vol. Inf.; Lieut. Wm. G. Doane, of the 38th, and Lieut. J. G. Constable, of the 46th. The Manila "Times" said: "Lieutenant Boniface is one of the most popular officers in the cavalry branch of the Service, while the bride has a wide acquaintance in Army social circles." Miss Morrow arrived in Manila only a few days before the wedding on the transport Hancock. She is a daughter of the late Colonel Morrow, and is fortunate in having a number of family protectors in uniform, who, besides her gallant husband, include three brothers, Henry M., Frank J., and William M. Morrow, all lieutenants in Uncle Sam's Service. Miss Morrow has resided at nearly all the military posts in the United States, and consequently has a large number of Army friends and acquaintances.

The presence of Miss Morrow on board the Hancock must have made Cupid especially energetic, for no sooner had Capt. Harry Struve, commanding the transport, got on shore than he fell a victim to the mari-

monial fever, the lucky lady being Miss Florence Boruck. The ceremony took place in the Anglo-American Episcopal Church in Manila on Jan. 30, and the happy couple received the best wishes of a number of Army officers, Captain Struve being one of the most popular commanders of the big Army boats that plow the Pacific.

GRUSON COAST DEFENSE TURRETS.

In an article on Gruson Coast Defense Turrets in "Harper's Weekly," of March 16, Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, R. C. S., says:

The United States will shortly possess a plant capable of turning out for coast fortifications and complete in every detail, the world-famed Gruson turret. Not only is the plant assured, but work has actually commenced on the erection of the necessary buildings, and to such an extent have the plans progressed that the casting of the plates for the initial turret could, if required, be commenced in six months hence.

The raison d'être of the new industry is primarily the recommendation of the Endicott Board on Ordnance and Fortifications, calling for emplacements for twenty-two turrets at coast points of the United States; but in the main the new plant owes its being to the conditions which confronted this country on the breaking out of war with Spain in 1898, and to existing conditions which make imperative the adoption of a system impregnable to gun attack.

The new organization is called the Gruson Iron Works, and will carry on the manufacture of all descriptions of chilled iron-work and heavy castings requiring special strength and resistance for naval and marine work.

The interests associated with the new company include the largest manufacturers of chilled iron in America, and the works will be equipped with everything requisite for the manufacture of the largest chilled castings to which the particular plant for finishing Gruson turrets can be quickly added.

The site for the new works is on the banks of the Delaware at the little town of Eddystone, and distant only a few miles from the city of Chester, Pennsylvania. This site was selected largely because of its tide-water facilities, and with special reference to the needs which must arise incident to the shipment of heavy turret equipment.

If one can imagine a section of the great Krupp works of Germany transferred in its entirety to the banks of the Delaware, and on being installed at the latter place manned throughout by American workmen, one has in perspective the new Eddystone plant; but with this difference, that to the very latest facilities accorded by Fried Krupp will be added every device which American skill and ingenuity can suggest. Combined, the experience of Krupp and the technical knowledge of our own mechanics should make of the Eddystone plant an establishment renowned throughout the world for its productions. When one realizes that in these days of high-power guns and armor-piercing projectiles nations are keenly alert to take advantage of every possible antagonist, the value and significance of the Gruson turret acquisitions for this country cannot be overestimated. It is a fact that the United States is the only country outside of Germany that has secured these rights, and this notwithstanding the repeated efforts of citizens of foreign States.

Roughly speaking, a Gruson turret for two 12-inch guns can be installed in the United States for \$35,000, or for a less sum than a third-class cruiser generally costs. Two 12-inch disappearing-gun carriages can be installed, it is estimated, for about \$160,000. Where two 12-inch guns can be advanced in a Gruson turret, so that by reason of site they do away with the necessity of four 12-inch disappearing-guns installed at less favorable points, the economy is all on the side of the Gruson structure.

In comparison with any other known form of defense the Gruson turret has this in its favor: It is a development of a type of defense that has been carried out in a period covering thirty years, beginning with the small turret suited for the smaller guns of the earlier period. Its development has kept pace with the heavier gun-construction from year to year, and the very fact that the greatest manufacturer of guns in Europe (Krupp) purchased the Gruson Iron Works to secure control of this important manufacture, proves in a practicable way the value of the same from the standpoint of what may be considered the highest living experience.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION.

In reply to a request for information made by Lieut. Col. G. W. Baird, the Comptroller of the Treasury, has held that the act of February 2, 1901, for the reorganization of the Army makes no change in the pay of cooks in the Signal Corps, which in the act of July 7, 1898, is fixed as that of a corporal in that arm of the Service.

2. Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom on February 16, 1901, appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in the settlement of his claim for longevity pay disallowed by the Treasury Department. In adjusting his pay account from Aug. 17 to September he was charged with the sum of \$336.67 as an over-payment of pay received by him during this period, being difference between the duty pay of a naval constructor in the fourth five years after date of appointment at \$4,000 a year, which had been paid to him by the paymaster, and the duty pay of a naval constructor in the third five years from such date, at \$3,700 a year. In connection with this case the Comptroller has brought forth an interesting point and has held that an officer of the Navy appointed from civil life is entitled, for computing his longevity pay, to the five years credit for constructive service granted by Section 13 of the Navy personnel act of March 3, 1899, only in the grade in which he entered the Service, and not in the grade in which he was serving when the act was passed, and to which he was promoted.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has recently held in the case of First Lieut. Thomas Ryan, 40th Inf., in regard to his right to draw while serving as an officer the two dollars extra pay accruing to him as a result of having been awarded a certificate of merit when an enlisted man, as follows: "The right to the additional pay attaches from the date of the performance of the distinguished service, and the certificate of merit is only the legal and statutory evidence that confirms his right to payment. The statute provides that it shall continue while he is in the military Service and does not undertake to say in what grade he shall serve while in such Service. A liberal construction of the statute prohibits us from reading into the act a limitation as to the grade in which he shall serve unless such limitation arises by necessary implication. There is nothing in the act to indicate that Congress intended to use the term 'military Service' in any other than its broad and comprehensive sense. If Congress had intended that it should be used

in a limited sense it would have been easy for it to have added to the term 'military Service' as such enlisted men. I therefore hold that Lieutenant Ryan is entitled to two dollars per month extra pay from the date of his distinguished service in the military Service, whether as a commissioned officer or as an enlisted man."

2. The Comptroller holds that neither the Comptroller nor the Auditor has jurisdiction, upon the application of a claimant, to reopen a settlement upon newly discovered evidence for the consideration of any item upon which payment has been accepted of the amount allowed by the Auditor.

3. A very important decision has been rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the matter of determining the longevity pay of officers of the Volunteer Army. It is held that officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army coming within the provisions of the acts of May 20, 1898, and July 7, 1898, having prior service as commissioned officers of State volunteer organizations, are entitled to credit for service for longevity pay from the dates "they had their names enrolled for service in the Volunteer Army of the United States and joined for duty therein after having been called for by the Governor on the authority of the President."

A NEW ERA FOR THE 20TH INFANTRY.

The 20th Infantry is at last happy over its transfer from provost guard duty in Manila to field work. The Manila "New American" of Feb. 5 said: "Whatever may be the feelings of the officers of the 20th Infantry, there is no question that the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers are very happy over being relieved from doing provost guard duty. Their duty has been not only thankless, but exceedingly arduous. What with patrol duty, attendance on the police courts, skirmishing with offenders for bail and funds wherewith to pay fines, kitchen police and other duties, the men of the 20th have not had time to grow rusty. With the consciousness of duty well performed and the gratitude of the people whose lives and property they have been protecting, they return to the Regular line to make way for the new metropolitan police. All honor to the 20th!"

The 20th had come to be the target of many good-humored jokes, not escaping the would-be poets, one of whom wrote:

"The ships will fly instead of sail,
And the trains will float through the air,
And the pumpkins will grow on mango trees,
Our game cocks will all grow hair;
The natives will toil like busy bees,
Ne'er smoke cigarettes nor tattle,
We can get sweet milk by tapping the trees
When the Twentieth goes to battle."

The 20th was reviewed on the evening of Feb. 5, a double rainbow spanning the sky for the occasion. The Manila "Times" said: "The regiment made a record appearance. Never before have such full battalions paraded in Manila. Somewhere near thirteen hundred men, smartly uniformed and in excellent physical condition, formed in double rank clear across the grassy field of Bagumbayan and curled by half a battalion along Calle San Luis on the left." Major General MacArthur, accompanied by Generals Wheaton and Bates, formerly officers of the regiment, reviewed the command. The feature of the parade was the fit condition of the men, the full companies and their excellent general appearance. The Volunteers watched their Regular comrades with envy, but not without praise. The regiment sailed on the transport Buford on Feb. 6 for their new scenes of duty in Ilocos and Abra provinces. The "News," of Aparri, thus places the companies: A at San Estaban, B, C and D, at San Fernando de la Union; E, F, G and H, at Vigan; I at Bengui; J, K and M non-commissioned staff and band and regimental headquarters at Laoag.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

The Newport, R. I., "Herald" says: "Many people in and out of naval circles here are discussing the action of the Navy taken against building additional submarine boats, particularly as other countries have gone into submarine boats with vigor. When the hearing before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives was being heard the 'killers' of the appropriation for additional Holland submarine boats succeeded in winning over a majority of that committee, on the grounds that submarine boat warfare was not being considered to any great extent by foreign powers. These same foreign powers were watching through their naval attaches at Washington just what the United States Navy Department was doing. As soon as it became definitely known abroad that the United States Government would not appropriate money for these boats, the cable brought the news that Great Britain had included in her naval budget five Holland submarine boats and that France had ordered 20 submarine boats of her own designs, which had been tested, and three of a new type. Further cable dispatches have it that Germany, Russia and several other naval powers have decided to go deeply into submarine torpedo boats. The tests made with the submarine boat Holland in this harbor last summer, with Lieutenant Caldwell, of the Navy, in charge, with a naval crew, proved that this class of boat is an absolute necessity to the United States Navy and that there is disappointment in many branches of the naval service is not at all surprising."

A THOROUGHbred.

(From the Manila Times.)

"There wasn't much hazing at the Naval Academy when I was there," said Captain Carpenter, of the Marine Corps, "although once in a while some funny thing was done. I remember one night when all the men in our dormitory were called out into an upper corridor to see what the announcer said was to be 'the Grand Prix de Paris.'"

"Four big plebes were led out on their hands and knees, and stark naked except for towels laid across their backs for saddles. They were the thoroughbred horses. Then came four small plebes, dressed in undershirts, drawers and caps, and wearing bright ribbon sashes. These were the jockeys. Each had a hair brush for a whip. Then came four upper class men as owners and four more as trainers. The little plebes were mounted on the big plebes and all the preliminaries of a running horse race were gone through. The owners instructed the jockeys to use the whips liberally and go out to win, and the trainers forced the horses to act up at the post. Finally the race was started, and the four big plebes scrambled down the corridor, the little plebe jockeys entering into the spirit of the thing and whaling away for dear life with the hairbrushes. A big chap from Arkansas won, and he was always afterward known as 'The Thoroughbred.'"

ARMY.

(Continued from page 721.)

These officers are honorably discharged as captains and assistant quartermasters of Volunteers only: Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Cav.; Capt. George C. Barnhardt, Cav.; Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, Cav.; Capt. Peter W. Davidson, Inf.; Capt. Pegrum Whitworth, Inf.; Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Inf.; Capt. Perry L. Miles, Inf.; Capt. Geo. Le R. Irwin, Art. Corps.

These transfers are made: Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers, from 29th to 22d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, from 10th to 30th Inf.

S. O. MARCH 22, H. Q. A.

These promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Captains promoted to major from Feb. 2 and assigned to Coast Artillery—Walter Howe, Peter Leary, Jr., Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Ramsay D. Potts, Eldridge R. Hills.

Captains promoted to major from Feb. 23 and assigned to Coast Artillery—Sydney W. Taylor, Charles Humphreys, Luigi Lomia, Alexander D. Schenck, Sedgwick Pratt and John McClellan.

These first lieutenants, promoted to captain from Feb. 2 are assigned as specified: Charles T. Mencher, Coast Artillery; L. Bentley Mot, 16th Co.; Gustave W. S. Stevens, 37th Co.; Richmond P. Davis, 39th Co.; Ernest Hinds, 21st Co.; Wirt Robinson, 10th Co.; George F. Landers, 54th Co.; Geo. W. Gatchell, 85th Co.; Oscar I. Straub, 84th Co.; Herman C. Schumm, — Co.; Alfred M. Hunter, 86th Co.; John L. Hayden, 6th Co.; Peyton C. March, 88th Co.; Eugene T. Wilson, 94th Co.; Edmund M. Blake, 14th Co.; John T. Martin, 21st Co.; Wilmet E. Ellis, 90th Co.

William L. Kenly, 6th Field Battery.

William G. Hazz, 28th Co., Coast Art.; Sidney S. Jordan, 38th Co. A. Bethel, 53d Co.; Morris K. Barroll, 2d Co.; Delamere Scherrett, — Co.; Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 87th Co.; Archibald Campbell, — Co.

These second lieutenants were promoted to first lieutenant from Feb. 2 and assigned as specified: Henry W. Butler, 6th Battery, Field Art.

Marcellus D. Spinks, 72d Co., Coast Art.; Jacob C. Johnson, 37th Co., Coast Art.; Henry L. Newbold, 7th Battery, Field Art.; Ernest D. Scott, 1st Battery, Field Art.; Albert G. Jenkins, 2d Co., Coast Art.; Robert E. Wyllie, 21st Co., Coast Art.; William Forse, 6th Co., Coast Art.; Malcolm Young, 18th Co., Coast Art.; Laurence C. Brown, 19th Co., Coast Art.; Harry L. Steele, 72d Co., Coast Art.; Walter S. Volkmar.

Major Howe, to Fort Washington upon his muster out as colonel, 4th Inf.; Major Humphreys, to Fort Stephens; Major Pratt, to Fort Wadsworth.

Captain Schenck, to report to Commanding General, Department of Cuba, for duty; Captain Mencher, to report to Commanding General, Department of Cuba; Captain March, to join company when mustered out as lieutenant colonel, 33d Inf.; Captain Ellis, to join his company at Fort McHenry; Captain Jordan, to Fort Banks; Captain Barroll, to Fort Stevens; Captain McGlachlin, to Fort Slocum; Captain Campbell, to Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. Newbold, to Fort Riley; Lieut. Scott, to join battery when mustered out as captain, 37th Inf.; Lieut. Wyllie, to Jackson Barracks; Lieut. Forse, to join company; Lieut. Young, to join company.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB—Sailed from Seattle March 19 for San Francisco.

ALMOND BRANCH—Out of charter.

ARGYLE—Out of charter.

ALGOA—Out of charter.

ATHENIAN—Out of charter.

ATZEC—Out of charter.

BELGIAN KING—Out of charter.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 6.

BUCKINGHAM—Out of charter.

BUFORD—Arrived San Francisco March 13.

CALIFORNIA—Out of charter.

CONEMAUGH—Out of charter.

CROOK—Arrived at New York Dec. 22.

EGBERT—Arrived at Manila.

FEDERICA—Out of charter.

FLINTSHIRE—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE—Sailed from Manila March 9 for San Francisco.

GRANT—Arrived at Manila Feb. 12.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco March 12.

INDIANA—Sailed from San Francisco March 15 for Manila.

INGALLS—At New York.

KENTUCKY—Arrived at Portland March 18.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at San Francisco March 17.

KVAREN—Out of charter.

LAWTON—Sailed from Manila March 14 for San Francisco.

LEELANAW—Out of charter.

LENNOX—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Jan. 10.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila March 1 for San Francisco.

MELELLAN—Arrived at New York March 16.

MCPHERSON—Aground on coast Cuba.

MYNDE—Sailed from San Francisco March 18 for Manila.

OK—Arrived at Manila March 13.

PAKLING—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 3.

PENNSYLVANIA—Sailed from San Francisco March 18 for Manila.

PORT ALBERT—Out of charter.

PORT STEVENS—Out of charter.

RAWLINS—Arrived at Cienfuegos March 22.

RELIFE—At Manila.

ROSECRANS—Sailed from Manila March 16 for San Francisco.

SAMOA—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.

SEAWICK—Sailed from Manzanillo March 17 for New York.

SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 7.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 16 for Manila.

SL—Out of charter.

STRATHGYLE—Out of charter.

SUMNER—At Manila.

TERRY—At New York, N. Y.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila March 16 for San Francisco.

UNIVERSE—Out of charter at San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER—Out of charter.

WRIGHT—Sailed from New York Jan. 22 for Manila.

WYFIELD—Out of charter.

WILHELMINA—Out of charter.

*Means chartered vessels.

NEW ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

Orders have been prepared at the War Department providing for the organization of twelve companies of coast artillery in addition to those now in service. One of the changes in contemplation will provide for dividing into districts the sections of the United States where artillery is to be stationed. A colonel of artillery will command each district, which will include several new military posts. It is proposed to give each colonel commanding a district the same authority as he formerly exercised over a regiment of artillery. Orders have been issued for an additional artillery band to be stationed at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to be designated as the Eighth Band Artillery Corps. The designation of the new companies of artillery with their officers and assignments is as follows:

83d—Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, 2d Lieut. Gordon Robinson.

84th—Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Capt. Oscar I. Straub, 2d Lieut. Richard Farnival.

85th—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Capt. George W. Gatchell, 1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Lieut. John A. Berry.

86th—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, 2d Lieut. Hugh M. Dougherty.

87th—Fort Slocum, N. Y., Capt. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 1st Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, 2d Lieut. William Tidball.

88th—Fort Trumbull, Conn., Capt. Peyton C. March, 1st Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant.

89th—Fort Banks, Mass., Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Lieut. William S. Browning.

90th—Fort McHenry, Md., Capt. Wilmet E. Ellis, 1st Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 2d Lieut. Dennis H. Currie.

91st—Jackson Barracks, La., Capt. John T. Martin, 1st Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, 2d Lieut. Wildur Willing.

92d—The Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. Edward Davis, 2d Lieut. Guy E. Carlton.

93d—Fort Stevens, Ore., Capt. M. K. Barroll, 2d Lieut. Alden F. Brewster.

94th—Fort Flagler, Wash., Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt.

There are several vacancies to be filled, as three officers are to be assigned to each company.

These additional companies are to be filled by transfers from other companies, and recruited up to 113 men each. They will be organized as former batteries of siege artillery were organized.

Plans for the construction of quarters for the new companies have been prepared, which will be located at the following places:

Fort Revere, Boston Harbor; Fort Mansfield and Fort Wright, Long Island Sound, and Fort Miles, San Francisco, quarters for one company of artillery each. At Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C., and Fort Columbia, at the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington, quarters for two companies each. As soon as condemnation proceedings are completed quarters will be constructed at Fort Casey and Fort Worden, Puget Sound, Washington.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following is a list of the candidates for admission to the Military Academy who were found qualified at the March examinations recently held at various Army posts:

Arkansas—Ben W. Field, 1st district; Joseph Ray Davis, 5th district.

California—Thomas H. Emerson, 1st.

Colorado—John William Jones, 2d.

Connecticut—Robert Collins Eddy, 1st.

District of Columbia—George Lloyd B. Magruder.

Florida—William Charles Miller.

Georgia—De Witt Clinton Jones, Eugene Palmer Fortson, 8th.

Idaho—Avery D. Cummings.

Illinois—John S. Hammond, 1st; Jos. E. Barzynski, 5th; Louis E. Kloeber, 6th; Edward C. Mitchell, 22d.

Indiana—Walter E. Prosser, Clarence S. Ridley, 3d; Jarvis J. Bain, 5th; John A. Hotz, 7th; Roger G. Powell, 11th.

Iowa—Adelno Gibson, 6th.

Kansas—Arthur H. Carter, 4th; Sidney H. Guthrie, 5th.

Kentucky—Charles Roemer, 3d; Allen W. Gullion, 6th; George W. Maddox, 7th; De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 8th; James H. Dickey, 9th; Henry Clay Black, 11th.

Louisiana—Charles S. Caffery, David Hughes, 1st.

Maine—Arthur W. Lane, Martin H. Shute.

Maryland—John N. Hodges, John de B. W. Gardiner, 5th; Allen Rutherford, 6th.

Massachusetts—Howard C. Judson, 1st; Francis B. Wilby, 8th; Charles D. Daly, 9th.

Michigan—William A. Howard, William H. Dodds, Jr., 1st; Rolland W. Case, 2d; Benj. H. L. Williams, 7th.

Minnesota—Charles Sanders, 1st; Louis H. McKinlay, 4th; Frederick W. Manley, 5th.

Mississippi—Albert T. Bishop, 7th.

Missouri—Ellsworth E. Zook, 6th.

Nebraska—William N. Hensley, Jr.; Thomas A. Smith, 2d; David C. Seagrave.

New Jersey—Arthur H. Bradley.

New Mexico—Arthur C. Tipton.

New York—Robert J. McArdie, John F. Rhame, 1st; Thomas F. Mulrey, Jr., 4th; Douglas I. McKav, 13th; Emil V. Krimmling, 14th; Louis F. Schultz, 15th; Carlos J. Slotbrand, 17th; Robert H. Lewis, 23d; William S. Weeks, 28th; William F. Endress, 30th; Raymond A. Lanigan, 32d.

North Carolina—Patrick H. Winston, 4th; Ernest Graves, 5th; Thomas D. Osborne, 6th; Clyde A. Stevenson, 7th; Thomas B. Doe, 9th.

Ohio—Harold H. Crites, 4th; Fred. H. Baird, 6th; Haldan N. Thompkins, 14th; Chas. F. Heyde, 17th.

Oregon—Thomas W. Hammond, Alvin B. Barker, 2d.

Pennsylvania—Louis O'Donnell, 1st; William A. Dalm, 2d; John H. Opp, 12th; Lusher C. Furst, Jr., 18th; Herbert I. Hollister, 17th; Louis A. Kunzig, 20th; James Reisinger, 27th; George F. Fox.

Rhode Island—Leroy Bartlett, 1st; Carroll H. Gardiner, 2d.

South Carolina—Tillman M. Bunch, 2d.

Tennessee—Henry T. Herring, 8th.

Texas—Milton S. Fenner, Max A. Elser, Thomas R. Ridley, 3d; Martin H. Milliken, 5th; Oscar A. Russell, 8th.

Virginia—Basil G. Moore, O. V. Kean, Louis A. Pentross, 1st; Clifford C. Early, 6th.

Washington—Donald A. Robinson, Edward C. Hanford.

Wisconsin—Arthur William Holderness, 1st; Bernard Lentz, 2d; Richard H. Jacob, 5th.

Wyoming—Lloyd R. Fredendall, George Dillman.

At large—Sherman Miles, John P. Bubb.

We called attention some weeks ago to the Keros camp stove, the advertisement of the stove not appearing at that time owing to delay in receipt of a cut. It now appears in another column. The camper who has been in the habit of lumbering up his tent with a choice collection of wood as a precaution against rainy weather, will appreciate the comfort, convenience and compactness of this stove. Its name has been changed to the Khotal Camp Stove; it generates gas from ordinary kerosene, uses no wick, and produces no smoke or soot, may be regulated by a self-cleaning needle valve from a gentle simmering heat to a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This stove, which is small enough to be easily carried by a canoeist, is sufficiently powerful to cook meals for a large party, and the fuel which it uses, ordinary kerosene, is easily procurable at any country cross road store. The stove is absolutely safe, and its

low price puts it within the reach of every one, and no camp outfit, yacht, house, boat or summer home is complete without one.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A. G. O., Washington, March 15.

Chaffee, Pekin—In reply to your telegram Secretary of War directs you to complete arrangements to sail for Manila with your command and staff officers by end of April, leaving as legation guard infantry company composed of 150 men, having at least one year to serve, or those intending to re-enlist, with full complement of officers, medical officer, sufficient Hospital Corps men, and, if you think best, field officer especially qualified to command guard. Retain and instruct officer, quartermaster's department, to proceed to erect necessary buildings for guard according to plan and estimates you approve. Col. Charles F. Humphrey on arrival will make an inspection of quartermaster's department, Philippine Islands, until July 1st when he will be assigned to duty as chief quartermaster at Manila and Miller ordered to the United States. All stores, supplies, not required for legation guard, to be disposed of in your best judgement. Of course, serviceable supplies needed in Philippine Islands will be sent to Manila. Division of the Philippines will furnish supplies for legation guard. MacArthur notified.

CORBIN.

Manila, March 16.

Mariano Trias, only Lieutenant-General, insurgent army, surrendered March 15 at San Francisco de Malabon with nine officers and 190 well armed men. Trias immediately took oath of allegiance in presence of several thousand natives; most auspicious event, and indicates final stage of armed insurrection. Prestige of Trias in Southern Luzon equal to that of Aguinaldo. General Bates and Col. Frank D. Baldwin entitled to great credit for persistent intelligent work bringing this about.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, March 16.

Transports Thomas and Rosecrans, 66 officers, 1844 enlisted men, 28th Inf., and 35th Vol. Inf.; Lawton, 27 officers, 668 enlisted men, 39th Vol. Inf.; James M. Bell, sail to-day via Nagasaki.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, March 16.

Killed—March 3, near Silang, Cavite, Co. E, Signal Corps, U. S. A., George W. Patton; Feb. 16, Baldhill, Leyte, Co. M, 43d Vol. Inf., John Cremins.

Wounded—March 4, Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. William E. Davies, slightly; Feb. 22, Ganan, Marinduque, Co. G, 2d Inf., James Burke, hip, severe; Co. I, 3d Inf., Corp. Harry Dasher, wounded in chest, slight; Feb. 19, Mt. Masalopot, Marinduque, Co. B, 1st Inf., Thomas Millard, wounded in shoulder, serious; Co. I, 3d Inf., Charles G. Mannert, wounded in thigh, moderate; Jan. 28, Jimenez, Mindanao, Co. C, 40th Vol. Inf., William L. Birch, thumb, slight; Walter Lawrence, wounded in arm, slight; Ernest S. George, wounded in arm, slight; Corp. Lemuel Woodyard, wounded in arm, slight.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, March 17.

Transport Kilpatrick arrived to-day with following military passengers: Captain Wilson, Asst. Surg.; Lieutenant Southerland, 11th Vol. Cav.; Campbell 4th, and Bishop, 47th Inf.; four contract nurses; four nurses; 28 Hospital Corps men; 43 discharged soldiers; 288 sick soldiers; nine enlisted men, 30th Vol. Inf.; 19 enlisted men guard.

Following deaths during voyage: Pvt. Robert S. Emmett, 1, 4th Inf., 6th inst., chronic dysentery; Pvt. Harvey V. Ramsey, F, 39th Inf., 13th inst., chronic dysentery; William Sexton, late M, 11th Cav., 4th inst., chronic dysentery; John W. Woodall, late D, 27th Inf., 7th inst., chronic dysentery.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, March 18.

Transport Meade sailed to-day at 12:30 with Brigadier-Generals Wade and Ludlow, Lieutenant Spalding, Engineers Tracey, Art. Corps; Wade 2d Cav. and Dorey, 4th Inf.; 15 Hospital Corps men, three post Q. M. Sergeants, one Commissary Sergt. Major, Surgeon; and Captain Wilson, Asst. Surg., Vols.; Headquarters and 1st and 2d squadrons, 5th Cav.; 707 enlisted men and following officers: Colonel Rafferty, Major Pickock, Captains Bishop, Andrus, Foster, Macomb and Bryan; Lieutenants Forsyth, Wigmore, Foley, Martin, Jackson, Comly, Oliver and Cooley, Captain McClure, Cav., commanding Troop C, 5th Cav., Troop A and B, 15th Cav.; 199 enlisted men and Lieutenants Holbrook, 4th Cav., and Mangum, 15th Cav., two casualties; 250 rounds per man, carbine, and eighty rounds per man, revolver, cartridges, 100 rounds per man, carbine cartridges, 15th Cav.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco, March 18.

Transport Pennsylvania sailed to-day at 3 P. M., with Headquarters of the 1st and 2d Battalions and Cos. B, C, I, K, L and M, 10th Inf.; 574 enlisted men and following officers: Majors Duggan and Brown, Lieutenants Berry and Holden, Captains Pierrell, Wilkins and Phillips, Lieutenants Stephens, Welsh, Breckinridge, Lee, Hand, Patterson, Hunter and Lister, Lieutenant Jarrott, 2d Inf., attached to duty with B, 10th Inf., Captain Cowper, Asst. Surg., Vols.; one contract surgeon, 11 Hospital Corps men, 400 rounds per man, rifle ammunition, 10th Inf.

SHAFTER.

Manila, March 19.

Gen. Robert P. Hughes reports Dicoino most troublesome insurgent general in Panay, captured March 18, wounded three times; thinks this will end war in Capis Province, Panay. In my opinion will terminate hostilities in Panay.

Transport Sheridan arrived to-day.

MACARTHUR.

Hilo, P. I., March 20.

Have organized Tayabas, Romblon, including Tablas, Sibuyan and smaller islands and Masbate including Ticao and Burias; visited Marinduque, initiated organization of municipalities there and will organize province before return. Reception most enthusiastic. After visiting Negros shall go to Jolo and Mindanao; returning shall organize Hilo, Capis, Antique, Cebu, Bohol and Leyte. Shall probably organize Zamboanga and Misamis. Marked improvement in general situation.

TAPT.

Pekin, March 11.

I leave Pekin to-day for America. Squiers is left in charge.

CONGER, Minister.

Warrington, Fla., March 22—Massachusetts got off about 5 a. m., towed by Leonidas outside. Has joined the squadron. Sent lighters to her last night. Will wire particulars later.

REISINGER, Commandant.

Warrington, Fla., March 22.

Secretary of the Navy: The Massachusetts has been floated; apparently not damaged. Will sail as soon as she has taken on board her stores.

FARQUHAR.

Manila, March 22.

Hughes reports surrender of Pullon and command, Antique Province, Panay; 190 rifles. This ends insurrection in Panay.

MACARTHUR.

The Quartermaster's Department has chartered the transport Ohio for service in the Philippines.

STATE TROOPS.

9TH NEW YORK—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Ample evidence as to the progress of the 9th N. G. N. Y. was given at the review by Gen. C. F. Roe at the armory on the evening of March 19. There was a large turnout, the men were steady and attentive, and betrayed an evident interest in their duties, and it was manifest that Colonel Morris has his command, which now numbers some 700 officers and men, in excellent working order.

The first ceremony was a guard mount, 10 files parading, with 10 supernumeraries. Captain Walton acted as officer of the day and Lieutenants Lyon and Valkenburg, officers of the guard. Captain Graff was adjutant and Sergt. Major Van Vleck was sergeant major. The ceremony from start to finish was executed without a break, and it was one of the handsomest seen this season, and is all the more creditable because the details were not specially selected.

For review the regiment was formed in handsome shapes in line of masses, being equalized into 12 commands of 16 files divided into 3 battalions. The 1st Battalion was in command of Major Japha, with Lieut. Thierry adjutant; the 2d was commanded by Major Lorigan, with Lieut. Leonhardt adjutant, and the 3d by Capt. Willocks, with Lieut. Walsh adjutant. Companies were commanded as follows: A, Lieut. Brane; B, Capt. Tompkins; C, Capt. Meyers, D, Capt. Walton; E, Capt. Healy; F, Lieut. Mackin, G, Lieut. Winne; H, Lieut. Valkenburg; I, Capt. Kohlberger, K, Capt. Byrne, and the two provisional companies by Lieuts. Lynch and Lyon.

The steadiness during the standing review was quite marked. The passage was also very creditable. Evening parade was in line, the regiment forming promptly and presenting a handsome appearance. The manual was very good, and the ceremony as a whole reflected great credit upon all concerned. The exhibition throughout the evening was the best the regiment has given in a long time.

Accompanying General Roe were the following members of his staff: Col. Olin, Lieut. Cols. Chapin, Ladd, Thurston, Kirby, Holly, Hurry, Majors Greer, Holland and Prentice. Other officers present as guests included Lieut. Col. Eddy, 47th; Lieut. Col. Kline, 14th; Major Buek, 12th; Capt. Wells, 23d. The guests were hospitably entertained by Col. Morris and his officers, and an enjoyable dance concluded the entertainment. Color Sergeant Piskors has finished a finely executed pencil sketch of Col. Morris in uniform, which has been given a prominent place in headquarters. The funeral services over the remains of Engineer John Henry McGinn on March 13 were largely attended, Gen. Seward, Col. Morris and other officers being among those attending. The deceased had been a member of the regiment for some 20 years, and was highly esteemed. He was buried at Calvary with military honors.

12TH NEW YORK—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

At the review of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., by Gen. C. F. Roe at the armory on the evening of March 14 the command further demonstrated the excellent progress it has been making. With a membership of some 900 officers and men there has been some unusually active recruiting, and many new men are consequently in the ranks. These, however, are rapidly learning their various duties after intelligent instruction in the recruit class, and not a few of them now almost carry themselves like veterans.

With so large a number of men to draw from Colonel Dyer decided to increase the parade strength of his command on this occasion to 12 companies of 20 files each. This was the largest turnout at an armory review since Colonel Dyer has been in command, and it is said to be the first time the regiment has paraded fronts of 20 files in the armory, 16 files having been considered all that could be handled conveniently.

The regiment was formed handsomely in line of masses by Adjutant DeRussy. Major Buek commanded the 1st Battalion with Lieut. Knapp as adjutant. Major Huston, the 2d, with Lieut. Downs as adjutant, and Capt. Burr, the 3d, with Lieut. Bogart as adjutant. General Roe was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Col. Olin, Lieut. Cols. Chapin, Ladd, Thurston, Holly, Hurry, Majors Greer, Holland and Prentice. The regiment preserved the most commendable steadiness during the passage around the lines of the reviewing party, and the passage was also made in excellent shape. Evening parade, the formation for which was in line, was a pretty and well executed ceremony all the way through, not forgetting the march past of the regiment at its conclusion in command of Sergt. Major Adair, the companies being in command of 1st sergeants.

Col. Dyer handled the large turnout very effectually, especially in the short regimental drill which followed the parade. It was manifest, however, that the drill hall is much too small for a regiment of the size of the 12th, and it is hoped an enlargement of the armory may speedily be authorized. As it is now, it is impossible to drill the regiment in its entirety, and the turnout could have been 32 files had space permitted. The guard, in command of Capt. Monson Morris, assisted by Lieut. Winthrop, performed its duties with intelligence and promptness, something which cannot be said of some other guards. Among the guests were Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Regiment, and Mrs. Bates, ex-Capt. Dowling, 71st, and others.

Company K, Capt. Myers, announces a ball at the West Side Lyceum April 12.

13TH NEW YORK—COL. DAVID AUSTEN.

Col. Henry T. Dechert, 2d Regiment, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the 13th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at its armory in Brooklyn on the evening of March 14. The 13th, in command of Col. Austen, paraded 12 companies of 20 files each, presenting a decidedly handsome appearance. The exhibitions of the evening included a regimental drill and a review and parade. In all three the regiment certainly did itself proud, and the visiting officers were delighted at the exhibition. Col. Austen was in command during the drill and review and Lieut. Col. Russell during evening parade. The following members of Col. Dechert's staff were with him: Capt. Thomas A. Fleming, Adjutant and Capt. August P. Kunzig, Commissary and 1st Lieut. William C. Carpenter, Capt. Lucien M. Wiler, Capt. Theodore Morris, Lieut. John W. Aurand and Lieut. John S. Davis.

During evening parade Batteries E and L were presented with recruiting prizes.

It is not unlikely that Col. Dechert, on the invitation of Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th, will bring his Philadelphia regiment for a joint drill and review in Brooklyn with the 13th some time next fall. Col. Dechert, in fact, has already expressed the hope that he may be able to arrange a joint exhibition. The special guests were most agreeably entertained by Col. Austen and his officers after the military ceremonies.

The following is the relative rank of commanding

officers of the Maryland National Guard: Col. Willard Howard, 4th Regiment, commissioned June 16, 1892; Col. Frank Markoe, 5th Regiment, commissioned March 19, 1895; Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, 1st Naval Brigade, commissioned April 19, 1900. R. Dorsey Coale, of the 5th Regiment, is the senior lieutenant colonel of the Guard, having been commissioned on Oct. 28, 1895. Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, commanding the 1st Brigade, was commissioned on March 4, 1896. Chief Surg. William H. Crim, of the 5th Regiment, is the senior major of the Guard. He was commissioned on May 3, 1880. Com. Edward C. Johnson, of the 5th Regiment, is the senior captain in the Guard. He was commissioned on Oct. 20, 1869. Henry T. Daly, of the 5th Regiment, is the senior first lieutenant in the Guard, his commission dating from Sept. 26, 1887.

Adjutant General Byrd, of Georgia, has issued an interesting annual report for the year ending Oct. 17, 1900. Among other things he states that the force at the end of December, 1898, was merely a skeleton, by the reorganization begun Feb. 1, 1900, new life was developed and the Guard, now full of life and enthusiasm, presents a solid front with 4,738 officers and men. Speaking of the praise due the troops for their prompt response to calls for riot duty General Byrd says:

"A fair sample of the promptness with which the men respond to an emergency call for duty, and one which fell within my own experience and observation, was that of an Atlanta company which, summoned by the Governor's order through my office, by telephone to the captain to report at the Union depot in Atlanta to go to Jackson, Ga., to prevent a lynching. The officers summoned their non-commissioned officers and men and in fifty-three minutes were on an outgoing passenger train which the Southern Railway Company had most considerably held for twenty-three minutes. The expedition was a success, and a grand jury investigation later on liberated the prisoner, who had been brought to the jail in Atlanta for safe keeping. At no time during the past two years have the troops doing riot duty caused the shedding of a drop of human blood. The officers being recognized by the men and the mob as brave and capable, and knowing they could rely implicitly upon the courage of their men, have with a firm hand always succeeded in restoring law and order."

Col. Joseph G. Story, of the New York National Guard, who has been ill at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., suffering from iodine blood poisoning, was reported to be much improved on March 19.

Athletic games will be held by the 7th New York at its armory on the evening of Saturday, April 13. The following are the events: Ninety-three yard run, novice; 93-yard run, handicap; one mile run, handicap; one mile bicycle race, handicap, heavy marching order; 440-yard run, novice; one lap wheelbarrow race, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; one lap sack race, scratch; 880-yard run, handicap, heavy marching order; 220-yard hurdle race, novice; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; half-mile run, novice, for officers' cup; inter-company tent raising contest; two mile bicycle race; wall scaling contest between companies, each team composed of eight men; putting 16-pound shot; running high jump and pole vault, handicaps.

Adjutant General Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces that the shooting season will be open until Oct. 31, and publishes the instructions incident thereto. Either the United States Army elliptical or the Creedmoor target may be used in making qualifications, but the United States Army target must be used in competitions. The prescribed scores for qualification are as follows: Sharpshooter, two scores of 22 at 200 yards, two scores of 23 at 500 yards, two scores of 21 at 600 yards; first, two scores of 21 at 200 yards, two scores of 21 at 500 yards; second, two scores of 18 at 200 yards; third, two scores of 15 at 200 yards. Scores must consist of five consecutive shots with a possible total of 25 points. Position at 200 yards, standing, off hand; at 500 yards, prone; at 600 yards, any position.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

By birth and education I am the friend of the soldier, sailor and marine, from his embryo state as a cadet at the United States Military and Naval Academies throughout his service, of civilian appointments and of the rank and file, of the National Guard and Militia of the States and Territories—especially of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion. I am very fond of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who remind me more of the old war days than any other State organization, by reason of their perfect equipment and soldierly bearing, and have been surprised and pained by the ungenerous manner in which they have been defamed by some of the Washington press, one of our best weekly papers going so far as to say that "their commanding officer (Major-General Charles Miller) saw fit to disregard the orders of the Grand Marshal, and the private soldiers raised particular Cain wherever they went. The ugliest feature of the performance was that the men did not confine their assaults to persons who could defend themselves, but on the contrary picked out peaceable and inoffensive working men and women for their victims. They were quartered in the neighborhood of Convention Hall (only two or three regiments were quartered there) and there is a considerable alley population about there, very largely colored. These drunken bullies evidently thought that anything with a brown skin which did not look as if it could fight was fair prey. They caught men and women and tossed them in blankets; they insulted women and beat and abused men, and some of the things they did are not fit to print."

The able editor does not say that some, or many, of the men of the regiments quartered in Convention Hall did those things, but all of the officers and men of those regiments did them, and are "drunken bullies." I have known the best of regiments to be accused of such things for no other reason than that they were better in every respect than their accusers, but if I had not been a sufferer from "La Grippe," and its attendant consequences, before and since inauguration, I should ere this have visited every one in the vicinity of where the soldiers were quartered, and have obtained signed papers from residents and those in business in those parts, in duplicate, one copy being sent to the governor of the "Key-stone State" and another furnished to the Washington chief of police for his guidance, and as soon as I am able to go out shall certainly do so. I have through friends already ascertained that many of the statements as to outrages committed by the troops were false, and that where soldiers were accused of taking all that dealers possessed, they paid every cent due

the dealer. The Washington police force behaved very badly, and the troops were more sinned against than sinning by them. The trouble in "the division" commenced by a negro special policeman knocking a soldier down with his club.

Everything amiss during the three days preceding and after inauguration was charged to the Pennsylvania National Guard, and no doubt large bills for damage will be presented to the State, but as far as I have been able to learn a fair estimate will not exceed four hundred dollars.

Nothing seems to be thought of the fact that the Pennsylvanians left over fifty thousand dollars in Washington. The United States Military Cadets were the feature of the parade so far as tidy appearance and good marching were concerned, and the Naval Cadets were next, the 23d, New York, being the best appearing single regiment. The Pennsylvanians, with their three brigades, made the finest appearance by their solidity.

The regulars, the marines, and the one thousand sailors were magnificent. It is a grand good thing to let the country see the growing Army and Navy officers, its regulars, sailors and National Guard once every four years.

WM. HOWARD MILLS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MOTHER.—The 45th Infantry will probably sail from Manila to San Francisco in May.

A HALF-PENNY.—The address of Paul Reisinger, ex-lieutenant, U. S. A., is, we believe, Havre, Montana.

MONITOR PURITAN.—The bill to allow \$40 to all the one-year men that enlisted in the Navy in the Spanish War for uniforms did not pass.

A. A.—There will be 100,000 men in the U. S. Army after it is organized if the President thinks necessary. There is little prospect of any of the Regular regiments now in the Philippines returning to this country in the immediate future. On the contrary, every regiment that can be spared from home is needed in the Philippines.

P. J. M.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for information of your brother. Men are enlisting now all over the United States, but the record of every man enlisted goes to the Adjutant General's Office at Washington.

MARINERO asks: "Does service during the Spanish-American War count double for retirement for men in the Marine Corps?" Answer.—Yes.

J. B. C.—The age limit for enlisted men, candidates for commissions, is still 30.

T. J. B. asks: (1) "Light Artillery Drill Regulations, Par. 27, provides for the movement of the chiefs of section when forming line to the right or left from column of sub-divisions, either at a halt or marching. Does not the same rule govern in Par. 239 in forming line to the front? And does not each chief stand in front of and face his section until the command 'front' is given by the captain?" Answer.—No. The chief places himself on the pivot flank, and at the command 'front' places himself in front of its centre. (2) "Par. 236 provides that the pivot guide, when the turn on a fixed pivot is made towards his flank, acts as a pivot file. Does the gunner also act in the same way when the turn is made towards his flank, or does he stand fast and act as the guide does in the school of the soldier dismounted?" Answer.—He stands fast, etc.

J. B. H. asks: "Would a graduate of the Naval Academy who resigned from the Service last summer be eligible for a second-lieutenancy in the Army under the Army bill? Graduated in 1896." Answer.—No.

A. F. T.—Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., was appointed to the Army as an assistant surgeon Jan. 5, 1886, and hence is not a graduate of the U. S. M. A. If you apply to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., you may get a copy of the register you desire.

SAILOR.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the order relating to pharmacists and one will be sent you.

READER.—Assistant paymasters in the Navy receive \$1,400 per year on shore and \$1,900 at sea.

EX-VOLUNTEER.—An ex-Volunteer, provided he had served faithfully and could pass the physical examination, could enlist in the Army, but not otherwise. Defective eyesight would certainly keep him out.

C. H. A.—Write to the Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for a copy of G. O. 26, series of 1891, which contains the particulars you desire.

S.—It is not probable that any field artillery will be organized before July 1, next; but if so decided early information in the matter would be given in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIGNAL CORPS.—The Act of February 2, 1901, reorganizing the Army makes no change in the rank and pay of cooks in the Signal Corps which under the Act of July 7, 1898, is fixed as that of corporal in that arm of the service.

S.—The A. G. & Circular on homicide committed by soldiers on reservations is dated Nov. 1, 1897. As you live near a military post, go there, and if on file you will be permitted to read it. If not we may be able to furnish you a copy on further advice.

READER.—If you are duly appointed by the proper authority to a civil government position in the Philippines, free transportation will be furnished you on a government transport to Manila.

M. E. P.—Address mail to officer, giving his new rank and adding the regiment or other branch of the Service he belongs to and send the mail to Manila, P. I.

H. C. P. asks: The Battalion has been formed for parade; each company has been dressed, and the company commanders have taken their proper positions; the guides have been "posted," and the adjutant instructs: "the captain of the first company to bring his company to parade rest." What is the word of command by each captain? Answer.—First company, "Parade Rest;" second company, "Parade Rest," and so on.

A. J. P. asks: (1) Sec. 238, Par. A, says: "In all successive formations into line except formations by two movements, the adjutant or sergeant-major at the head of the column or nearest the point of rest posts on the line opposite its right and left files the two guides of the company first to arrive." Do these two guides face each other? Answer.—Par. 238 is specific. If the formation is on the centre the guides face each other. If on the flank the guides face toward the point of rest. (That is, if the command be "left front into line, march," the guides face the right and the reverse.) (2) Being at a halt in close column, command given "deploy column," would the two guides of the first company face to the right if the command was "right front into line," and to the left if the command was given "four right?" Answer.—Yes. The guides would face to the right if the command was "four left."

B. S. P. asks: (1) In Battalion Parade Infantry Drill Regulations read Par. 734. Suppose the companies are to pass by as in review, what becomes of the non-commissioned staff? I have been told that the sergeant major takes command of the battalion. That this is the custom at army posts. Is this true? If so, what is the authority for it? Answer.—The non-commissioned staff is dismissed as soon as the officers march up and salute the commanding officer of the parade. Usually at the conclusion of parade 1st sergeants take command of their companies and pass in review and dismiss their companies. If the commanding officer so desires he may direct the sergeant major to take charge of the battalion, and it is often done that way. (2) In battalion parade, after the adjutant has commanded present arms the major gives such commands in the manual as he desires. In the old manual he had first to give carry arms? Answer.—No. He may command "port arms" or "right shoulder arms" and "order arms" if he chooses. (3) After having executed the order for the first time, officers and color guard re-

main in that position. Suppose parade rest is given, is it customary for them to execute it? Answer.—The color guards will execute "parade rest" and resume attention at the command of the major.

J. P. S.—President Lincoln's proclamation was dated March 11, 1865, and read in part as follows: "Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this by proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz.: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion."

W. C. V.—A standing Army is the regular military establishment, authorized by Congress, and which now numbers 100,000 officers and men, divided into cavalry, artillery, infantry, etc. The officers and men are paid by the general Government from appropriations authorized by Congress for the purpose. The militia, or the National Guard, as it is more generally called, are State troops, organized under the laws of States maintaining such a force, and are supported by them. The officers and men serve without pay, except when ordered out for duty by the State. They are in no sense a part of the Regular Army, but citizen soldiers whose main duty is to preserve order in their respective States. During the war with Spain many officers and men from the State forces volunteered for duty with the U. S. forces. The organized militia are such able bodied men as are liable to be called upon for military service in the United States Army in case of need.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Par. 196, 197, 198. In executing four, left 2, march do the file closers face to the left and retain their relative positions and the front and rear guide on the right in front and rear of No. 4, respectively. Answer.—Yes. The guides are in front of and in the rear of No. 1. (2) Par. 714. If there are two officers of the guard where is the second officer's post? Answer.—Should there be a supernumerary officer of the guard he would take post in rear of the guard when it faces in the same as a lieutenant on drill with a company. He assists the officer of the guard in his duties.

A. H. E. asks: (1) Extended order. The support being deployed in line of squads at a halt, what is the position of the corporals? Answer.—Three paces in rear of their squads. (2) Guard mount. When the 1st sergeant marches his detail on the parade ground, does the supernumerary march up to the line with the detail and then fall back to his prescribed nine paces, or does he halt on arriving at that distance from the line? Answer.—The supernumerary marches up to the line on a fall back at the command "right dress." (3) Guard. In reporting his relief before posting, does a corporal salute and address the commander of the guard as "sir," etc., as prescribed in the guard manual, if the commander of the guard be a non-commissioned officer? Answer.—No.

F. asks: "1. If a commissioned officer of the U. S. Volunteers and an officer of the same rank in the Regular Army call on the wife and daughters of a general, who takes precedence? Answer.—The senior in date of commission, and if of same date the senior in length of service. (2) "Has this any military significance? An officer of the Queen's Guard takes his sword and lays it in the lap of a young lady who is seated, and then asks her to give it to him in his right hand and walks away smiling, as if he had won a victory." Answer.—It has no military significance. An officer and a gentleman is not likely to so act. If he did, then the proper action would be to kick him off the premises.

C. M. asks: "(1) Is it proper in close order drill to execute 'load' from the position of right shoulder arms? Answer.—Yes. (2) What is the best way I can send some books—military and other instructive books—to the Philippine Islands? Answer.—If you had given your address we could have informed you definitely. Turn them over to the nearest U. S. Army quartermaster."

GUNNER.—The artillery under the new law will follow very much the system in the British Army. The superior artillery officers will be assigned to districts embracing certain defenses within their boundaries. We have every reason for the belief that under the new system the efficiency of the artillery will be greatly enhanced.

A. G. M. asks: 1. In coming to present from order arms by the numbers is the piece raised in the grasp of the whole hand and grasped by the whole right hand above the left while awaiting the command "two," or do only two fingers grasp the piece throughout the execution of the whole of the first motion of present from order? Answer.—There is nothing laid down as to how the piece is grasped. The piece is raised in the most convenient manner which is with the whole hand. 2. Is it not a fact that the piece is raised with the whole hand at the U. S. M. A.? Answer.—Yes. 3. Col. H. B. Spillars Asst. Chief of Ordnance, T. V. G., while acting as judge at the competitive drill secured the men who brought up the piece with two fingers. Was he right? Answer.—We think so.

E. M.—Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield is not a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, nor is he now either an officer of the Army or National Guard. During the Civil War he served as colonel of the 12th New York Militia. Was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, Sept. 7, 1861; major general, U. S. V., Nov. 29, 1862; lieutenant colonel, 12th U. S. Inf., May 14, 1863; colonel, 5th U. S. Inf., July 1, 1863; resigned March 14, 1870. He received the brevets of brigadier and major general for gallant and meritorious service. He resides in New York City.

W. H. W.—We advise you to procure a copy of the Military Code and Regulations of the New York National Guard. Address Ridabock & Co., 113 Fourth avenue, New York City.

M. B. L.—An officer of the Army serving with a volunteer regiment in a higher grade than that which he holds in the Regular Service, does not hold permanently his volunteer rank. A major in the Army, for example, serving as colonel, or a 2d lieutenant serving as a captain in a volunteer regiment, upon the muster out of the

latter, simply fall back to their old places in the Army. They, of course, receive the pay of the higher grades while serving with the volunteer regiments.

T. P. S.—If you address a communication to "The Chaplain," U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., you may be able to get a copy of the address you desire.

W. S.—If you read the Army and Navy Journal carefully each week you will be kept fully informed as to the passage of all bills of importance relating to the Service.

J. S.—It would be proper on the part of a civilian to answer a general colonel, etc., "yes, sir." We are aware that it is the custom with many to answer, "yes, general," etc., but do not consider that good form. By writing to the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., you may obtain a copy of the list you wish.

B. S. H. asks: During a "spell-down" with the Springfield rifle calibre .45, the cadets, being in the position lying down, were given the order "load," and then a command "close boxes." Five men closed their boxes and one man did not. What was the correct thing to do. Answer.—There is no command for closing boxes when firing, the men close boxes after the firing has ceased.

P. T. H.—Troop K, 5th U. S. Cav., was stationed at Huntsville, Ala., during October, 1898.

P. G.—Lewis Gordon was accidentally killed on the Chicago on Jan. 19, 1901, by falling on a slippery deck and thereby sustaining a fracture of the skull. The Bureau of Navigation will write you giving all particulars if you desire.

W. V. A.—There is no such position on board a U. S. warship as "stenographer." The duties of such are performed by yeomen who are enlisted men. A chief yeoman receives \$60 a month. Apply to Bureau of Navigation.

F. P. P. asks: The date of Capt. Webster's (2d Inf.), promotion to majority? Answer.—Feb. 2, 1901.

J. S. H.—We cannot answer your question unless you send the name of your brother in full. Repeat your question when you send name.

G. V. L.—The next vacancy is in 1903. The President usually appoints sons of Army and Navy officers, but this is not obligatory and he may appoint whom he chooses.

L. L. L.—The Navy Department is not enlisting men specially for submarine boats. Men on duty with these craft receive no extra pay. Men detailed for this service are generally volunteers. The service is considered especially hazardous, and probably there will be some arrangement made in the future to give them extra pay.

E. D. J.—The New York Press has been publishing plates of the uniforms of the U. S. Army each Sunday for the past 6 or 7 weeks, and they are first-class in every respect. There have been other works on the uniforms of the Army published, which are very expensive. The U. S. Army Regulations would be a useful book for you to get, also the Military Code and Regulations of the New York Guard. You should also procure the Military Regulations of your own State.

ADJUTANT.—There were eleven vacancies created grade major in Adj. Gen. Dept. which have all been filled by details from the line for a term of 4 years. This detail is for a term of four years simply and authorized by act Feb. 2, 1901.

NORTH asks: (1) Can a young man who has been appointed from civil life by the President to be a 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps enter the Naval Academy, and, on completing the course, be on the same footing with regard to promotions, etc., as the regular graduates? Answer.—Yes. If appointed to Academy in regular way. (2) Will the U. S. Senators make any appointments to the Naval or Military Academies this year? Will they make any in 1902? Answer.—Each member and delegate of the House of Representatives makes appointments yearly if a vacancy exists. Each Senator is allowed one appointment yearly to West Point. A very few Senators have not yet made appointments for this year.

R. W. V. asks: (1) When does the 1st sergeant publish orders from the commander of his company? Answer.—At retreat roll call, if retreat is not held at any formation of the company. (2) Is the company brought to attention preparatory to calling the roll, and by what command? Answer.—Yes. "Prepare for roll call march." (3) What is the distance between rear and front ranks when the roll is called? Answer.—3 inches. (4) Is the order "attention for roll call" interpreted as a command of execution and is it sanctioned by Regular Army usage? Answer.—There is no command, "attention for roll call" used in the U. S. Army.

REVENUE CUTTER BILL.

We give here the text of the bill to reorganize the Revenue Cutter Service which failed to pass the last Congress. Another effort will be made during the next Congress to pass this bill or one similar to it.

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the passage of this act the commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service shall be as follows: Captains, 1st lieutenants, 2d lieutenants, 3d lieutenants, captain of engineers, chief engineers, 1st assistant engineers, 2d assistant engineers, and constructor.

Sec. 2. That captains of engineers, chief engineers, 1st assistant engineers, and 2d assistant engineers shall have the rank of captain, 1st, 2d, and 3d lieutenants respectively.

Sec. 3. That the constructor shall have the rank of 1st lieutenant.

Sec. 4. That the said commissioned officers shall rank as follows: Captains, with majors in the Army and with lieutenant commanders in the Navy; 1st lieutenants, with captains in the Army and with lieutenants in the Navy; 2d lieutenants, with 1st lieutenants in the Army and with lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy; 3d lieutenants, with 2d lieutenants in the Army and with ensigns in the Navy.

Sec. 5. That the commissioned officers of the United States Revenue Cutter Service shall hereafter receive the same pay and allowances as are now provided by law for officers of the same rank in the Army.

Sec. 6. That there shall be allowed and paid each commissioned officer of the United States Revenue Cutter

Service an increase of 10 per cent. of his current yearly pay for each five years of service accrued since entry into service; Provided, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed 40 per cent. of the yearly pay of the grade to which the officer belongs.

Sec. 7. That when any commissioned officer of the United States Revenue Cutter Service shall have served thirty years as a commissioned officer in said Service he may be retired from active service by the President upon his own application and be placed on a retired waiting orders list.

Sec. 8. That when any officer in the Revenue Cutter Service has reached the age of 64 years he shall be retired by the President from active service.

Sec. 9. That when any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office he shall be either placed upon the retired waiting orders list or be wholly retired from the Service by the President, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, shall from time to time assemble a Revenue Cutter Service retiring board composed of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, consisting of not less than five commissioned officers, two-fifths of whom shall be selected from the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, for the purpose of examining and reporting on such officers of the Revenue Cutter Service as may be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to appear before it.

Sec. 11. That the members of said board shall be sworn, in every case, to discharge their duties honestly and impartially, the oath to be administered to the members by the senior officer and to him by the junior member or recorder.

Sec. 12. That such board shall inquire into and determine the facts touching the nature and occasion of the disability of any officer who appears to be incapable of performing the duties of his office and shall have such powers as may be necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 13. That when the board finds an officer incapacitated for active service it shall also find and report the cause which, in its judgment, has produced his incapacity; whether such cause is an incident of service, whether due to his own vicious habits or to the infirmities of age or physical or mental disability.

Sec. 14. That the proceedings and decisions of the board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and shall by him be laid before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

Sec. 15. That when a board finds that an officer is incapacitated for actual service and that his incapacity is the result of no vicious habits or his own, but is due to the infirmities of age or physical or mental disability, and such decision is approved by the President, he shall be retired from active service and placed upon a retired waiting orders list.

Sec. 16. That when a board finds that an officer is incapacitated for active service, and that such incapacity is the result of his own vicious habits, and not due to any incident of service, and its decision shall be approved by the President, the officer shall be retired from active service or wholly retired from active service or wholly retired, as the President may determine. The names of officers wholly retired from the Service shall be omitted from the Register of Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Sec. 17. That officers wholly retired from the Service shall be entitled to receive one year's pay of the rank held by them at the date of such retirement.

Sec. 18. That officers retired from active service under the provisions of this act shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement.

Sec. 19. That officers retired from active service shall be withdrawn from command and from the line of promotion.

Sec. 20. That officers retired from active service shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank in which they were retired. They shall continue to be borne upon the Register of Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Revenue Cutter Service and to trial upon charges and specifications preferred against them.

Sec. 21. That when any commissioned officer is retired from active service the next officer in rank shall be promoted in his place, according to the established rules of the Service, and the same rule of promotion shall be applied, successively, to the vacancies consequent upon such retirement; Provided, That all promotions shall be subject to examination to determine the professional qualifications of the candidates, and such examination shall be wholly written, before a board of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, and their physical qualifications shall be favorably determined by a board of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, and such boards shall be convened by the Secretary of the Treasury whenever the exigencies of the Service require.

Sec. 22. That in time of war retired officers may be assigned to such duties as they may be able to perform, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 23. That officers retired from active service shall receive 75 per cent. of the duty pay of the rank upon which they are retired, and from and after the passage of the act officers of the Revenue Cutter Service who were placed upon permanent waiting orders under the operations of the act approved March 2, 1895, shall be entitled to and shall receive 75 per cent. of the duty pay and increase for service of their respective grades.

Sec. 24. That all official honors and courtesies now extended by law and regulation to officers of the Army and Navy as between those services be in like manner extended by each to the commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service of the same or equal rank.

Sec. 25. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

In addressing the 11th Volunteer Cavalry previous to its departure from Manila for home, General MacArthur referred to the time when he served as a Volunteer in the Civil War, and expressed his pride, as an ex-Volunteer, in the record made by Colonel Lockett's command. The regiment made an excellent showing, although, says the Manila "Times," "their ranks were considerably decimated by sickness and wounds."

NUMBER AND DISPLACEMENT OF VESSELS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES, BUILT AND BUILDING FOR THE SIX NAVAL POWERS, OCT. 17, 1900.

TYPE.	UNITED STATES				GREAT BRITAIN				FRANCE				GERMANY				JAPAN				RUSSIA			
	Built.	Tons.	Build-ing.	Tons.	Built.	Tons.	Build-ing.	Tons.	Built.	Tons.	Build-ing.	Tons.	Built.	Tons.	Build-ing.	Tons.	Built.	Tons.	Build-ing.	Tons.	Built.	Tons.	Build-ing.	Tons.
Battleships, 1st class (above 9,000 tons).	9	99,830	8	108,000	45	562,470	11	154,000	19	197,920	1	12,580	9	93,782	5	60,000	4	54,400	2	30,400	15	162,915	7	92,300
Battleships, 2d class, and coast defense ironclads (below 9,000 tons).	8	83,090	4	11,000	25	142,353	.....	.....	25	123,725	.....	.....	26	88,920	.....	.....	5	17,505	.....	.....	19	74,400	.....	.....
Armored cruisers.	2	17,415	6	76,500	11	71,200	14	187,000	10	68,050	11	104,000	4	85,780	2	17,740	6	51,285	1	9,850	11	82,730	1	7,800
Cruisers, protected and unprotected, not armored (above 3,000 tons).	18	86,800	9	43,200	77	445,490	.....	.....	22	165,425	2	7,860	9	49,210	.....	.....	10	41,485	.....	.....	6	46,680	8	44,800
Cruisers, 1,000 to 3,000 tons.	23	32,915	.....	.....	79	184,615	8	11,000	17	80,250	.....	.....	20	38,600	8	8,400	16	27,026	.....	.....	19	28,675	.....	.....
Cruisers below 1,000 tons, gunboats.	8	2,850	.....	.....	53	42,870	.....	.....	13	8,635	.....	.....	9	8,185	.....	.....	13	7,540	.....	.....	11	6,295	.....	.....
Destroyers.	4	1,095	16	6,600	108	34,920	43	12,000	55	9,082	.....	.....	16	3,275	8	2,800	11	3,180	.....	.....	25	7,215	13	3,300
Torpedo boats.	23	2,400	12	2,005	167	7,295	2	320	228	14,245	14	1,220	182	11,408	.....	.....	55	3,730	11	940	186	11,340	10	900
Training vessels.	8	25,105	.....	.....	9	6,763	.....	.....	9	36,175	.....	.....	10	25,610	.....	.....	4	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total displacement.	98	302,650	55	247,490	569	1,448,800	77	347,050	400	588,780	28	120,810	285	328,900	18	82,940	134	300,680	14	41,190	294	430,440	89	142,140
Total built and building.	138—350,070 tons.				646—1,795,410 tons.				428—714,190 tons.				283—447,810 tons.				136—250,870 tons.				382—560,580 tons.			

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

In the General Deficiency bill as it became a law the following officers receive credit for the charges against them: Major T. E. True, U. S. A., \$1,300; Capt. W. E. Craighill, Major E. H. Ruffner and Major W. L. Fish, C. E., U. S. A., \$226.38; Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., \$18.30; Major Geo. P. Scriver, U. S. A., \$50.01; Capt. Henry I. Allen, U. S. A., \$136.63; Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, U. S. A., \$52.86 for services as military attaché; Pay Director H. T. Wright, U. S. N., \$2,215.62; Paymaster Henry E. Jewett, U. S. N., \$35; Comdr. John C. Wilson, U. S. A., \$25. Other allowances are as follows:

Revenue Cutter Service, \$3,452.58; Signal Service, U. S. A., \$425,000; buildings at military post, Des Moines, Iowa, \$200,000; Pay Department, U. S. A., \$3,200,000; Subsistence Department, U. S. A., \$5,300,000; Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., \$12,600; Medical Department, U. S. A., \$150,000; Military Academy, \$69,691.26; claims allowed by the Auditor of the War Department, \$11,934.63. For traveling expenses of contract surgeons \$10,000 is allowed to cover stoppages, on the ground that the terms of their written contract does not entitle them to allowance to travel pay from their homes or places of appointment or for salary when on leave of absence. It is provided—

"That all such claims now pending or that may hereafter be presented for payment shall be settled and allowed, where such claims relate to salary, in accordance with the leave privileges governing in the case of commissioned officers of the Army, and where such claims relate to traveling allowances, as in the case of assistant surgeons of the Army on their first appointment, but the amounts so allowed shall in no case exceed the amounts authorized by the War Department in regulations governing the matter: And provided further, That disbursing officers of the Paymasters Department of the Army who have already paid or shall hereafter pay accounts for such traveling expenses or for salary during leaves of absence, as above provided, shall be given credit in the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury for all such payments upon the presentation of proper vouchers."

Naval establishment: To reimburse "general account of advances," \$213,802.63; emergency fund, Navy Department, \$144,356; pay, miscellaneous, \$125,000.

"Provided, That in lieu of traveling expenses and all allowances whatsoever connected therewith, including transportation of baggage, officers of the Navy traveling from point to point within the United States under orders shall hereafter receive mileage at the rate of eight cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route; but in cases where orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America."

Naval Academy, \$5,000; Bureau of Navigation, \$65,014.16.

"Provided, That the transportation to their homes, if residents of the United States, of enlisted men and apprentices discharged on medical survey; and the transportation to the place of enlistment, if residents of the United States, of enlisted men and apprentices discharged on account of expiration of enlistment, shall hereafter be chargeable to the appropriation 'Transportation, recruiting and contingent.'"

Bureau of Ordnance, \$40,000; Bureau of Equipment, \$1,382,770.22; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$22,362.87.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,451,100; Bureau of Construction and Repair, for fiscal year 1901, \$1,500,000; for fiscal year 1900, \$80,000; Bureau of Steam En-

gineering, for fiscal year 1901, \$800,000; for fiscal year 1900, \$800.

Marine Corps: To reimburse Ordnance Department, U. S. A., for 100,000 rifle ball cartridges, caliber thirty-one-hundredths, delivered to quartermaster, 1st Regiment, U. S. Marines, at Tien-Tsin, China, Aug. 13, 1900, \$2,556; for equipments, pay, freight and various items, \$89,098.71.

Claims allowed by the Auditor of the Navy Department, \$9,189.80.

Nervous exhaustion and debility are the effects of a trying summer. DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters feed the nerve cells and restore vitality.—(Adv.)

MARRIED.

BROWN-LESTRADE.—At 527 Madison avenue, New York, March 23, 1901, Lieut. Lawrence Clay Brown, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Ethel D. Lestrade, daughter of Mr. Francis W. Lestrade of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

NONES-MADDEN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., March 20, Lieut. E. P. Nones, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Elizabeth Madden.

WARD-ROBERTS.—At Yokohama, Japan, February 11, 1901, by the Rev. C. E. Irvine, Adeline Dimmick, only daughter of Adeline C. and the late Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, Pa., to Robert I. Ward of Yokohama.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—At Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., March 17, 1901, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, widow of Volunteer Lieut. Thomas Edwards, U. S. N.

FRENCH.—At New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1901, Clara Miller, aged 88 years and 6 months, widow of John W. French, D. D., Chaplain and Professor, U. S. Military Academy.

MAYER.—At Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., March 15, 1901, Lieut. Augustus N. Mayer, U. S. N.

McCLURE.—At Carlinville, Illinois, on March 2, 1901, James A. McClure, father of Major C. McClure, 14th U. S. Inf., in his 81st year.

STONE.—In New York City, March 7, 1901, Robert Stone, former acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

WILKES.—At Denver, Col., March 11, 1901, Gilbert Wilkes, grandson of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

WILLIAMS.—In Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Thursday morning, March 14, Constance, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, 17th U. S. Inf., aged 13 months and 23 days.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink—is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Nourishing—inspiring—soothing. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

PURIFYING WATER FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

In a paper read at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, 1900, Dr. John H. Huddleston, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 7th N. G. N. Y., discussed the value of the Schumburg method of purification of water for military purposes. It was only as recently as March, 1897, that Schumburg announced that of the many chemical disinfectants he had tested for use with drinking water bromine gave the only success. He reported that 0.06 gram of bromine kills the pathogenic bacteria in one liter of water in five minutes and that then the bromine can be neutralized by ammonia so that a clear, tasteless and odorless water results.

The bromine method is practically useless when the water contains fecal matter in large enough amount to cause color, turbidity or foul smell; in other words, in conditions in which the water would naturally be rejected without question.

As a result of tests made by Dr. Huddleston, the conclusion was arrived at that none of the cultures of typhoid employed offered unusual resistance and that for ordinary drinking water the minimum amount of bromine solution proposed by Schumburg is sufficient to disinfect typhoid and coli, while the ordinary air bacteria may be much more resistant.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., City of Pekin, March 23; Gaelic, March 30; Hong Kong Maru, April 9; China April 17; Doric, April 25; Nippon Maru, May 3; Coptic May 21.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian

Brooks Brothers

Established 1818

Broadway corner
22d St., New York

Makers of
Fine Uniforms
for officers of the
Army and Navy
for over 75 Years



Samples, prices and self-measurement
blanks sent on application.

Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of India, March 25; Empress of Japan April 15; Empress of China, May 6. For Honolulu and Sydney: Miowera, April 5.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Tacoma, April 11, and Duke of Fife, April 25; Queen Adelaide, May 8.

The steamship Indrani, which has been loading at Brooklyn, N. Y., with supplies for the United States Army in the Philippines, carries some 1,700 tons of medical and quartermaster's stores. Among the latter are 3,000 cases of beef stew, which is now for the first time to receive an extended trial as an Army ration. The boxes are distinguished as "Ration No. 1" and "Ration No. 2." The former contains twenty-four tins each about the size of the ones in which peas, lobster and other canned goods are put up. The latter contains twelve tins, each of double size. The first consignment of this food, consisting of 2,000 boxes, was sent out last December, and proved so successful that 10,000 boxes more of it were ordered, of which the Indrani's consignment is a part. There is very little gravy put up in the tins, as this is considered a fruitful source of trouble, being liable to turn sour. The rest of the stores consists of medical supplies, shoes, khaki clothing, ordnance and general stores. Another steamer, the Glenartney, has been loading a lot of similar stores for Manila in Jersey City, while the Arcadia, which has just arrived at Brooklyn, will take out a lot more. Altogether it is estimated that fully five steamship cargoes are being prepared for shipment to the Army in the Philippines.

An illustrated article on the Crescent Ship Yard at Elizabethport, N. J., Lewis Nixon, proprietor, appears in the New York Herald of Sunday, March 10. Among the interesting data in the article is the following: Only a few hundred feet square, but cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats, submarine boats, houseboats, fast yachts, six screw Yukon "creepers," stern wheelers for the Amazon, self-dumping scows and what not that floats are built there. Engines for 400 pound pressure, 40 miles an hour yacht being finished there. Five submarine boats under way there. The whole establishment run by the man who designed the battle ship Oregon. Sidewheel Old Dominion river boat turned out here in forty-two days. The oceangoing yacht Columbia, the converted yacht Vixen, the record breaking coast survey Pathfinder, the original Holland submarine boat, and the fast gunboat Annapolis were products of the Crescent Shipyard. Started in 1895, the one hundredth vessel has just been begun.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

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is the only ginger ale that received recognition at the Paris Exposition of 1900
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The Only and Highest Award

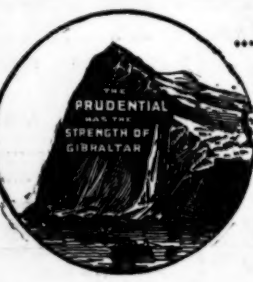
—in competition against 611 other exhibitors, including the manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland.

ON SALE AT
Clubs, Hotels, Cafes and by Leading Purveyors.

Made by
THE VARTRAY WATER CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.
Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.



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GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1900.

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The Standard for Purity
... and Excellence.

The Vanilla Chocolate, put up in half-pound cakes, and also in convenient form to be carried in the pocket or the haversack, is unequalled for smoothness, delicacy, and flavor.

The German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink, palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

Trade Mark on every package.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd,
Dorchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A friend of mine, a retired officer of the German Army, a veteran of the War of 1870, gave me the following estimate of the strength of the German Army in peace for 1900-3; namely: 25,730 officers of all grades; 2,155 medical corps; 79,873 non-commissioned officers; 6,511 drummers and buglers; 2,030 sanitary non-commissioned officers (hospital corps); 491,826 soldiers, including 16,950 band men; 101,065 horses, exclusive of officers' horses.

Military Functionaries—non-combatant: 1,039 paymasters; 659 veterinary surgeons; 1,014 gunsmiths; 93 saddlers.

Hundreds of automobiles are on trial.

The strength in times of war can be raised to five or six million if necessary, all of men who have had military training. The discipline and readiness of the army is such that in forty-eight hours from the moment the button was touched in Berlin, an army corps fully equipped and supplied for war could be placed across the frontier in any direction. The entire military strength of the Empire including all persons fit for service, the retired officers and non-commissioned officers classified as to their special usefulness; all animals, railroad and wagon transportation; materials of all kinds, food and forage, and other supplies, are always registered: six months field subsistence, and ammunition for the whole strength is always kept on hand at convenient depots, nothing, however small, being omitted that might be needed for instant mobilization. Even gang planks for shipping horses were always kept stored at all railroad stations.

To a looker-on it is difficult to imagine what more Germany could do to gather up the entire military strength of the nation, amounting in war to five or six million men, all of whom have had military training, and hold it in readiness for employment for defense or offense.

The wonderful completeness and efficiency depends upon the fundamental and thorough instruction of all grades in their duties combined with the operation of the general staff system which provides rotation to and from itself, with all branches of the line of the best men—in the proportion of about five to two thousand of all officers—and the transfers from one arm or of the service to the other, and from the line to the staff besides special details when peculiar fitness is required. In this way a flow of fresh vigorous life from the army itself circulates through upper and inner spheres of administration, and control; and the interchange of duties, experience, and control, strengthens and widens the officer and fits him for the higher commands. This system originated with Prussia, and her short and successful war with Austria in 1866 was attributed largely to its operation. Since that time it has been gradually perfected, and after the consolidation of the German states with the Empire, it was extended to all the forces contained therein.

Relation between the administration and executive branches and the transfer of officers between different arms of the service is claimed to be the only means for checking the growth of individualism and rust, and

the narrowing effect of constant service in only one branch, especially if it be in bureau duties; but the inexorable weeding out of unfit and incompetent officers, with the just recognition of services rendered, as is practiced in the German Army should also be considered in a study of what goes to make that Army the most perfect and formidable in the world.

READER.

ADVANTAGES OF KHAKI.

Sydney Adamson, writing to the New York "Evening Post," from Pekin, under date of Jan. 8, thus discourses on the popularity of khaki: "The French troops here have failed on the whole to impress the other Armies favorably. In point of drill and appearance the Germans are second to none. Their field supply system is so weak, however, that they have been compelled to buy and borrow from the Americans and British, especially in matters relating to the feeding and comfort of the troops. These two nations have, in fact, assisted all the others, and, in a spirit of friendly rivalry, taken points from each other.

"There is one thing which the everlasting campaigns of England have done for the British army; they have developed in practice the best ideas for uniform, accoutrement, and supply in the field. The khaki color is a British invention, and its value in making troops invisible was absolutely determined at Tien-Tsin. When the American 9th Infantry and the Marines were plain marks even at long range, in their blue shirts, in a line with them at the same range the Welsh Fusiliers were invisible to the naked eye and hard to find with field-glasses. So far the United States and other countries in adopting the khaki for field uniform have only done so in a thin cotton drill for tropical service. But the British have wisely determined that a man in blue is as good a mark in winter as in summer, and have equipped their troops in heavy winter khaki and khaki overcoats. Officers and men alike of the American force here are in love with it. It looks well, is warm and eminently serviceable in the field. I have heard some of them talk of sending in a suggestion to General Miles or the Secretary of War. I trust that they do not forget their good resolutions, or that in some other way the matter will be brought to the notice of the authorities who can adopt this excellent system of universal khaki for field uniform.

"The result of the experience of the battles of Tien-Tsin was that all the American troops on the march to Pekin had to drop the blue shirt and wear the khaki tunic. The adoption of the universal khaki uniform for the field is no fad; it is an absolute necessity; to neglect this matter will be criminal, as the lives of soldiers will depend upon it. When I left the Philippines the troops in the field more often wore the blue shirt than the khaki tunic. If a cast-iron order with a penalty for its infringement has not been issued there, commanding that the khaki tunic be worn at all times in the field the matter should at once be taken up and acted upon.

"That the khaki helmet will eventually be adopted for tropical service in the American army I have no doubt. Here again the prejudice of the soldier has to be overcome. Some give the highly intelligent objection to a helmet that you cannot sleep in it. A campaign hat that is much slept in is soon a sorry-looking thing, and its broken rim is little protection from the sun. A woollen cap weighing about three ounces, which could lie snugly in a corner of the haversack or be kept in a pocket, is surely the best answer to that objection."

THE POST LAUNDRY.

Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Jan. 30, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Jan. 26 you publish an article submitted by a disgruntled soldier (?) concerning our post laundry. As the correspondent sees fit to say that he is voicing the sentiment of the entire post, permit me to say, in the vernacular of the barracks, that he is "joco." He, no doubt, is one of the few here who, if not married to the belle of a nipa hut should be. In spite of his statement that being a soldier he "has no right to think," he has been giving this subject a whole lot of loud and picturesque thought which will, no doubt, improve his mind and possibly his experience, should his colonel call upon him to explain when and where he (the colonel) collected laundry dues.

The fact of the matter is that at present we are on the whole greatly benefited by the post laundry; it is co-operative and conducted entirely in the interest of the soldier. I have seen as many as 30 pieces in one washing which included such articles as shelter tents, bed and horse blankets, leggings, etc. All troop property,

such as table cloth, cooks' aprons, hats, etc., are laundered free of charge.

Your correspondent would liken the post to Ellis Island by introducing his Irish and Dutch characters only to be treated with misfits by the "numb-skulls." Of course, it might reasonably be expected that in the early stages of its establishment, those employed in the laundry should make, through inexperience, mistakes; often, however, the cause of errors lay with the patrons not marking their clothing (which is now done for them) or even submitting their names. The laundry is now running smoothly, turning out good work, and at about one-half the price formerly paid the help as individuals who are now employed there.

If John Chinaman had the company of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts he would not be aneeringly referred to in the aggregate by your gallant correspondent as "Pigtails," for I believe he would be as anxious to curry favor as he is now to boycott him. I will say in conclusion that I am not interested in the laundry any more than any other soldier here, but feel that in justice to those who have been and are still striving for the betterment of the soldier, it should not be hampered or misrepresented by the idle vapors of a recruit or the malignity of an unprincipled civilian.

JUAN H. BLANCO.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York is early in the field with its list of racing fixtures for the season of 1901, which are as follows: May 30, (Decoration Day), races for raceabouts; Seawanhaka knockabouts and club catboats. Open to Club members only. June 15, first series for the Centre Island cup. Open to Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members. June 22, second series race for the Centre Island cup. June 27, first of three days open races. June 28, second of three days open races. June 29, third of three days open races, annual race for all classes: the Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup will be sailed for by raceabouts owned by club members. July 4, special club races. July 6, third series race for the Centre Island cup. July 13, Roosevelt Memorial Cups. Open to all yachts owned by club members in the 30 foot class. July 20, fourth series race for the Centre Island cup. July 27, fifth series race for the Centre Island cup. Aug. 3, Robert Centre Memorial Prizes. Open to raceabouts and Seawanhaka knockabouts owned by club members. Aug. 10, sixth series race for the Centre Island cup. Aug. 17, seventh series race for the Centre Island cup. Sept. 2 (Labor Day), special club races. Sept. 5, open races for special classes. Sept. 6, open races for special classes. Sept. 7, annual Fall races for all classes. Races with Corinthian crews.

Among the March announcements of the publishing house of D. Appleton Co. appear the following books: "The Spanish People, Their Origin, Growth and Influence," by Martin A. S. Hume; "War's Brighter Side," by Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle, Lord Stanley, Julian Ralph, H. A. Gwynne, Percival Landon and others, with an introduction by Lord Roberts; "The Wilderness Road," a romance of St. Clair's defeat and Wayne's victory, by J. A. Altsheler; "Betsey Ross," a romance of the flag, by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss; "General Meade," a new volume in the "Great Commanders" series, by Isaac R. Pennypacker; "China," a study of its civilization and possibilities, with an account of the Boxer war and the relief of the legations, by James Harrison Wilson, late Major General U. S. Vols. and Brevet Major General, U. S. A., and "A Sailor's Log," recollections of forty years of naval life, by Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.

Much adverse criticism exists at Woolwich, says the Press Association, owing to the arrival from Aldershot of a number of quick-firing 15-pounder field guns made in Germany. Half of the guns issued have been returned to Woolwich as disabled. They have broken axle trees, damaged carriages, defective breech mechanism, and when fired, kick or recoil in an objectionable manner. The recoil has no effect on the aim, velocity or range of the projectile, but it has a very destructive effect on the carriages. Steps are being taken at the Royal Gun Factories with a view of ascertaining if the damage and defects can be made good.

A part of Old London Wall has been discovered in the course of digging operations at the corner of Jewry street, Aldgate, and Aldgate High street. The fragment is believed to be the foundation of the two towers of Aldgate. It is from 8 ft. to 10 ft. wide, very solidly built, and was found about 3 ft. below the ground level.

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SPRING NOVELTIES.

Silk and Wool and All Wool
Tissues,

For House and Evening Wear.

Nun's Veilings, Mousseline, Silk and Wool
Bareges,

Plain and Fancy Crepes, Silk Warp Henriettas
Taffetas, Camel's Hair, Serges,
Silk Stripe and Figured Challies.

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Dentomyrh is purchased by the U. S. Government. Every soldier must have good Teeth, a clean mouth, firm Gums, a sweet Breath and good Health, and good health is necessary to be

A Victor in the Battle of Life.

WRIGHT'S DENTOMYRH

TOOTH POWDER
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For the Teeth, Mouth, Gums and Breath. Is purifying and healing. It whitens and preserves the Teeth. Prevents decay. Hardens the Gums. Removes offensive Breath. Is convenient to use. Does not spill. Endorsed by eminent medical and dental scientists.

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Army and Navy Uniforms

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Blue Serge and
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PLACE YOUR INSURANCE WITH

the Companies that distribute Dividends every year, not with those that use a rubber stamp to put your policy in any "Army and Navy Class." There's a big difference.

MANN & CO., Life Insurance,
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Table Linens.

500 Fine Linen

Damask Table Cloths,

made of fine Irish yarn pure linen, consisting of odd lots, at prices less than cost of importation.

Table Cloths,
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds.

\$3.50 each, formerly \$5.50.

Special lot of

Extra Heavy Table Linen,
2 yards wide.

95 cts. a yard,

good value at \$1.25 a yard.

Napkins,

\$3.95 a dozen, \$5.00 quality.

Lord & Taylor,

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FRENCH SUBMARINE BOATS.

In an article on French submarines in the "Yacht," Lieut. Emile Duboc tells us that the past trials of the Goubet No. 2 have been extremely successful. In November, 1899, she remained five hours below water at a constant depth of five metres. In January, 1900, she manoeuvred between Cape Brun and Cape Cepet in rough weather, and in the following March she descended to a depth of 87 ft., and, after remaining there twenty-five minutes, thus thoroughly testing her watertight joints, rose to the surface by detaching the emergency weight. Other successful trials are said to have followed in April and May. The Goubet in May, outside Toulon, finding herself in the midst of various boats which barred the passage, avoided them all, and returned to her position in the harbor. The operation had demonstrated her handy and seaworthy qualities. A second trial in the same month was also satisfactory, for the Goubet, employing the optic tube, cruised for a distance of over 1,000 yards, and discovered a torpedo boat, which was the mark for which she was to aim. It is the opinion of M. Duboc that, however defective may be the speed of a submarine boat, if she should succeed in approaching an enemy by means of the optic tube, and be thus practically invisible and invulnerable, she would be a terrible danger for ships cruising thereabout, and he argues that the capabilities of the boat for such work should be thoroughly tested.

Reviewing the recent trials of the submarines and submersibles at Cherbourg, France, A. Rousseau, in a long article in the "Moniteur de la Flotte," of Paris, says that an inquiry has been made among all the officers commanding those two classes of under-water boats, and unanimously they have indicated a preference for the submarine properly so-called. This opinion, he argues, indicates the real status of the question as to the two classes of boat. The submarine as an engine of war exists; it is capable of responding to every exigency within its role. It is an instrument of powerful protection, seeing that it can discharge four torpedoes in the space of ten minutes. It is a floating and dirigible battery of automobile torpedoes which the guns of a ship cannot reach. At the same time M. Rousseau does not deny the existence of qualities in the Narval type of submersible that merit serious attention.

In an article on "The New American Battleships" the "Army and Navy Gazette" of England says: "It will be observed that the armament of the new American type is much more powerful than that of our 'Duncan' class, in which it is true the displacement is less, but a like disparity is found in the armament of the 'Formidable' class also. None of our ships have any answer to the

eight 8-in. guns of the proposed American vessels, while the Americans will have twelve 3-pdrs. as compared with six in our ships. The 8-inch gun is a piece to which American officers, after the experience of the war, assign great value. We are far from asserting that the proposed ships will necessarily be superior to our own, for it may well be that their armament will be too crowded; but, nevertheless, the fact that in the United States it is thought advantageous to place such a very heavy armament in battleships deserves serious consideration at the hands of our constructors. It deserves to be noted also that these new American vessels will have complete water-line belts, 8-ft. wide amidships, 11-ins. thick at the top, 8-ins. at the bottom, and 4-ins. at the extremities, as well as 6-in. side armor above, 245-ft. long, and of the uniform thickness of 6-ins., extending from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, and joined at the after end to the barbettes of the 12-in. turret by a 6-in. armored bulkhead, and having at the forward end an inclined 6-in. bulkhead from side to side. In this way will be formed a central citadel or redoubt within which the 6-in. guns will be mounted. There will be two steel decks. The maximum bunker capacity will be 1,900 tons, and the trial speed will be 19 knots. It will be seen, therefore, that the new American battleships promise to be formidable engines of war."

The committee appointed by the Admiralty to consider the vexed question of the employment of Belleville boilers in the British Navy reported against that style of boiler. It recommends that no more of them be used except in the bases of the ships under construction, where an alteration would delay the completion of the vessels. In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons Mr. Arnold Forster said the number of Belleville boilers supplied to the Navy was 584, and the number on order to be supplied 105. The amount of royalties paid in respect of these boilers is \$707,350 up to the present.

In a recently published volume, "The Ship," Capt. T. G. Guggisberg, R. E., tells the story of the outbreak of the Woolwich cadets in 1845, when to the number of 122, armed with bludgeons, they leaped the ha-ha which surrounded the Academy, and having gathered at an appointed spot, marched on Charlton, their ranks being swollen by soldiers, to attack the place. Their principal object seems to have been to carry off the "Fat Woman," and open the tiger's cage. But they were met by a shower of brickbats, and, after a considerable struggle, were driven back without accomplishing their object. At this moment the officer on duty appeared, and a general "sauve qui peut" was the result. A hot pursuit

was set up and several were captured—one unfortunate, in leaping the ha-ha, catching his foot in a forked branch and hanging there suspended until the pursuers came up. The authorities treated the outburst rather leniently, but the "Fat Woman" claimed \$50 for "damage to her nerves." If the nervous system of the "Fat Woman" was in proportion to her corporeity this charge must have been considered very moderate.

It was recently stated in the British House of Commons that a new design of gun for the mountain batteries in India has been approved, and the manufacture is about to begin. The batteries are all equipped with muzzle-loading guns, firing black powder.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
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CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.
Address: Anne Arundel County, South Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Mobile, Ala.
repairing.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MANNING, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
McCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. St. Michaels, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. Norfolk, Va.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Portland, Oregon.
RUSH, Capt. A. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Failing. At Boston, Mass.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. A. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harb. duty.
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WINONA, Capt. J. A. Slamm. At Mobile, Ala.
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Cocktails?"

Drinks that are famous the world over. Made from the best of liquors and used by thousands of men and women in their own homes in place of tonics, whose composition is unknown.

Are they on your side-board? Would not such a drink put new life into the tired woman who has shopped all day? Would it not be the drink to offer to the husband when he returns home after his day's business?

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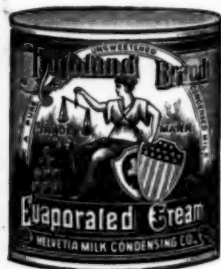
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Williams' Shaving Stick, 25c.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10c.
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Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 Round Cakes, 1 lb., 60c. Esquitos also for toilet.
Trial cake free by stamp.
The only firm in the world making a specialty of SHAVING STICKS.

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"It fulfills perfectly every demand for rich and wholesome milk, particularly available in warm weather, and is absolutely free from tubercular, typhoid and other germ contamination, or the atmospheric taint of foul, ill-kept dairies, from which the public draws its largest milk supplies."

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United States Army in the Philippines

AND THE

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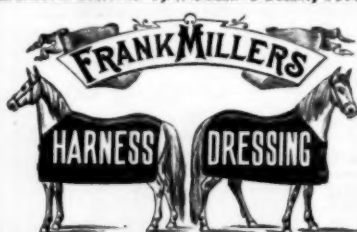
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The following shows the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy, as shown by the official records of March 1: Battleships—Illinois, 90 per cent.; Maine, 44 per cent.; Missouri, 25 per cent.; Ohio, 39 per cent. Armored Cruisers—No. 4, 22 knots; No. 5, 22 knots; No. 6, 22 knots; No. 7, 22 knots; No. 8, 22 knots; No. 9, 22 knots; all 0 per cent.

Sheathed protected cruisers—Denver, 17 knots, 40 per cent.; Des Moines, 17 knots, 17 per cent.; Cassin, 17 knots, 22 per cent.; Galveston, 17 knots, 15 per cent.; Tacoma, 17 knots, 17 per cent.; Cleveland, 17 knots, 48 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, 12 knots, 47 per cent.; Nevada, 12 knots, 82 per cent.; Florida, 12 knots, 62 per cent.; Wyoming, 12 knots, 71 per cent. Torpedo boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 90 per cent.; Barry, 87 per cent.; Chauncey, 88 per cent.; Dale, 91 per cent.; Decatur, 92 per cent.; Hopkins, 71 per cent.; Hull, 69 per cent.; Lawrence, 99 per cent.; Macdonough, 98 per cent.; Paul Jones, 85 per cent.; Perry, 93 per cent.; Preble, 85 per cent.; Stewart, 50 per cent.; Truxtun, 58 per cent.; Whipple, 57 per cent.; Worden, 57 per cent. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99 per cent.; Bailey, 99 per cent.; Bagley, 98 per cent.; Barney, 99 per cent.; Bidle, 98 per cent.; Blakeley, 98 per cent.; DeLong, 98 per cent.; Nicholson, 85 per cent.; O'Brien, 89 per cent.; Shubrick, 97 per cent.; Stockton, 99 per cent.; Thornton, 96 per cent.; Tingey, 68 per cent.; Wilkes, 77 per cent. Submarine torpedo boats—Plunger, 5 per cent.; Adder, 30 per cent.; Grampus, 10 per cent.; Moccasin, 24 per cent.; Pike, 9 per cent.; Porpoise, 18 per cent.; Shark, 16 per cent.

CAPTAIN EVANS, FEWHOOLDER.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

No gunner or gunner's mate could have a better command of the King's English—not even if his forebears served with the Army in Flanders—than "Fight-

ing Bob" Evans who has just been having news in his family of a kind to warrant the sincere congratulations of the American people. The announcement of the engagement in marriage of Lieutenant Taylor Evans, U. S. N., the son of the bluff and gallant commander of the battleship Iowa, was rapidly followed by Captain Robley D. Evans's advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral. If he will only go into Grace Church, at the turn of Broadway, in his new uniform, Admiral Evans may feel sure that he will be more warmly welcomed than he was, according to his club friends, on a certain summer afternoon when he strolled in and sat down in the coolest-looking pew he could find. When the owner of that particular pew arrived a few minutes later with his family, which could have occupied all the seats, and saw the large, brown, warm-looking gentleman encoined in solitary state, he wrote on his card: "I pay \$300 for this pew," and handed it to Captain Evans, who scratched something by way of a reply—possibly an apology, thought the pew-owner, and handed the card back. But this was the second inscription: "You pay too d— much."

AN ODD LETTER.

A good many curious letters have been received at the Military Academy in the last few months as a result of the hazing investigation. The following is a particularly choice specimen:

Providence, R. I., February 30, 1901. See. Mister Superintendent Esquire, me and Teddy McCarty is going to fight a ten \$ fight to a finish, now we wants to fight square, leastwise I does. Teddy dont like the Queensbury Rules, and I dont like the London Prize Ring Rules, so we has compromised. You send us a copy of the West Point rules and will send you a complementary ticket four yourself and Wife. See? Yours truly, PETER McDERMOTT McMurrough. Horse Burying Ground, Providence, R. I. To The Superintendent Of The West Point Military Academy On the Hudson River, New York.

This letter may be genuine, but it bears certain internal evidence of being a possible "plant" by our occasional correspondent, T. Ap Catesby Shellback.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents granted March 5, 1901: Boat carrying and launching apparatus, W. F. Powers; gun, automatic machine gun, F. M. Garland; gun support, field, J. F. Meigs and R. P. Stout; steering apparatus, L. S. Gardner; steering machinery, J. L. Boothman; steering machinery, A. B. Brown; cartridge shell wad-winder, W. B. Place and G. M. Peters; firearm, A. Fyberg; firearm, magazine, F. Fortelka; firearm, magazine, F. Fortelka; gun carriage traverse indicator, A. H. Emery; gun-stock, adjustable, J. N. Zoeller; guns, apparatus for supplying ammunition to turret or barbette, A. T. Dawson and J. Horne; life-saving device, J. W. Paterson; projectile, W. L. Lowrey; propeller-shaft support, C. A. Parsons and A. D. Davis.

The Japanese Government has, after some hesitation, given up the idea of using turbines as motors for its destroyers, and two of these boats have been ordered of England with the usual motive power. These destroyers will have a displacement of 356 tons, 7,000 horse-power and 31 knots speed. They are 35 tons larger and 1,200 horse-power more powerful than those Japan had built in England last year.

Mexico is to have an addition to her Navy which will more than double the fleet. The intention is to build eight gunboats, of 1,000 tons, to steam 16 knots, and two moderate-sized torpedo boats. At the present time the Mexican Navy consists of two 1,200-ton gunboats of 15 knots speed, two 450-ton vessels of 11 knots, and two smaller vessels, with five torpedo boats.

A number of capitalists at Cadiz, Spain, recently held a meeting and decided to reorganize and materially to increase the shipbuilding works there. The opinion was expressed that not the least of Spain's naval misfortunes in the past has been the inadequacy of her home plants for ship construction.

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